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EGBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT. These-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum,

is alvance.

If five copies will be sent to one address for TEN and one add All remittances are to be made, and all letters plating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to ded, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Mercine making less than one square in-

est three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Tagia and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auderied to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial tice, but are not responsible for any of the debts

Committee, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray Losis, Edward Quincy, Samuel Philbrick, and WEIGHT PHILIPS.

In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of merf question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

SLAVES.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELI

T'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions 70 SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

VOL. XXV. NO. 34.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1855.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manhind.

WHOLE NUMBER 1103.

PRO-SLAVERY MEETING-MISSOURI DICTATION.

it a mass meeting of the citizens of Randolph unty, convened at Huntsville, Missouri, on the gith alt., the following, with other resolutions, Whereas, domestic slavery, as recognized by the

Constitution of the United States, and as it now cites in many of the States of the Union, is apposed by the law of God, and highly beneficial to both sisreholder and slave—that it could not be sholished without great detriment to both—that choised without great on two sides by free our state is now bounded on two sides by free states, which give the counties bordering thereon in the state of the st infinite annoyance—that the question is now pend-ing whether the Territory of Kansas shall become a slave State, and render to us that protection which we have a right to expect from a sister State, whether it will become a free State, and thereby a whether it will become a free State, and thereby inpadize the slave property of Western Missou-in-that undue means have been and are still being employed to impose upon the bona fide settlers of that Territory—that it is the avowed purpose of Northern fanatics to make said Territory a free State at all hazards, and then abolitionize Missoupass as an anarras, and such abolitionize Missouri-that emissaries have dared to quit the precincts of Northern fanaticism, and promulgate abolition entiments in our midst—and that there are those enuments in our infast and the three single in our State whose sentiments are antagonistic to the institution of slavery. In order that such seems may know unequivocally our true senti-sents, and what they may expect at the hands of those who have the best interests of the State and

And, whereas, it has become necessary for us protect our rights against the aggressions of an macerupulous foe, and the rights of our slaves from a false, sickly, and misgoided philanthropy— that the relation which exists between master and slave makes it our imperative duty to protect them is the enjoyment of their homes of quietude and such as are unknown to thousands of New England fanatics, who are grievously disturbing the public peace more from an ignorance of the we philosophy of slavery and the true condition the slave, than from any other cause—we, the copie of Randolph county, irrespective of any par-

Resolve let. That we greatly deplore the unkind Residue 1st. That we greatly deplore the unkind feelings that exist between the Northern and Southern States—that when we reflect upon the says when they were united as one man, hand in hand to secure our liberty—when they extended to each other the hand of sympathy and co-operaion, that these greetings have been converted into but a consciousness of right, a series of wrongs and aggressions upon us, could induce us to adopt violent measures towards our brethren of the North, but since without any fault of ours they hold and cherish opinions adverse to our interests and institutions, since they seek to trespass upon our private rights, and to infuse into our public stamphers an unwholesomo minsma, it is our wish that they seek homes in a clime congenial to their views, and leave us and our property unmoested, to regulate and enjoy our own institutions | them.

of the fate that awaits them ; that we are resolved hat no abolition incendiary shall dwell among us. That while we revere the laws of our county, and regard them as the paliadium of our lib-ety and prosperity, and by them so far as they ettend we shall stand or fall, that they justly subhat to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and to a fereiture of the right to sit as a juror, to vote at any election or to hold office, any person who may attempt to entice our slaves to escape, or to insur-rection; yet as this statute does not contemplate ion of this punishment upon those who promulgate abolition sentiments through the press or otherwise, unless directed to a slave with intent to deprive the owner thereof of his service, and as we consider it highly dangerous to the interests of slavery in our State to allow such persons to re-main in our midst, the arrest and expulsion of ncendiaries being unprovided for b any statote, we recognize an authority founded in right, and derived from a usage which has existed from

time immemorial, that the strong arm of the peo-ple shall give relief in such an emergency.

th. That we believe our long forbearance with the repeated aggressions of the North, and our si-lence under circumstances when we should have spoken out, have but served to embolden the ene-mies of the institution of always and if the chalnice of the institution of slavery; and if the whole State would speak out as the voice of one man, de-claring that our right as citizens of Missouri shall ained at all hazards, that no man or set or maintained at all hazards, that no man or set of men at war with our best interest shall be countenanced or encouraged among us, that resting upon a consciousness of the correctness and justice of our principles, we will not allow them to be corrupted by emissaries from the hot-beds of New England; and resolved to visit summary justice upon all miscreants who are beyond the reach of the law, that then abulting around a barning the state of the law that then abulting around a barning the state of the stat he isw, that then abolition societies would aban-im their avowed intention to abolitionize Missouri, would cease to send their spies among us, to disturb our quietude or filch our property: and we heartily extend our hand to those of our rister. her counties that have expressed such a sentiheat; that we doubt not such a sentiment prevails, is every county of the State, and we call upon them me out upon this question.

That the preservation of the Union requires

as to check, if possible, the interference of Free Sollers and abolitionists with our slave property, do which we recommend their expulsion from

That we endorse the principles of the Kanas and Nebraska bill, and heartily approve of the action of our friends who defeated the machinations of eastern 'aid societies,' and prevented em from overpowering and imposing upon bond de settlers of the Territory of Kansas at the late

10th. That we consider any person holding and arosing Free Soil and Abolition views, unfit to feach in Sunday or any other schools; that we are opposed to such persons being employed for that purpose.

at purpose, lith. That we consider it dangerous and im-Ath. That we consider it dangerous and im-poper for the question of slavery to enter into the dilberations of any religious assembly—destruc-tive to true religion and good morals, and danger-ous to the union of the States—and we recommend the expalsion of the ministers of all denomina-tions who preach Abulting or Free Soil sentiwho preach Abolition or Free Soil senti-

disgracefully in the office which he holds, by pandering in a manner beneath the dignity of any shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof, shall suffer death.

From the Kansas Free State.

disgracefully in the office which he holds, by pandering in a manner beneath the dignity of any shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof, shall suffer death.

Section 3. If any person shall entire, decay or him from the office which he has disgraced, and conviction thereof, shall suffer death.

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Where is the secret of all this? I will tell you. It is

KANSAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ? . Shawnee Mission, August 3.

I mentioned, in my letter yesterday, that a bill, entitled an act concerning free colored people, had been introduced into the House and read for the first time. I subjoin a copy of it:

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That free colored persons who carry arms, are expressly directed to carry with them a certificate of a Justice of the Peace attesting their freedom, for want of which

Sec. 2. The different crimes and offences, herewith particularly described, are hereby declared free negro or mulatto, shall suffer death; and if any free man of color, as aforesaid, shall maliciously steal or harbor any slave, he or she shall suffer

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of all notaries, or persons of color these words: ' f. man or f. woman

and beat any white person, such offender, on conviction of either of said offences, shall be punished either by imprisonment or thirty-nine lushes on the bare back, or by both, at the discretion of the ness, either in civil or criminal matters, for or against a free person of color, except in case such free individual be charged with having raised, or attempted to raise, an insurrection among the slaves of this territory; or with taking part in their insurrection, either in acting or by assisting or aiding them.

whence they have been brought; one-half of the purchase money to be applied to the use of the territory, and the other half to the use of the informer; and every person who shall import or bring into this territory such free negro or colored person who shall have been condemned as aforesaid, knowing it, shall, upon conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined the sum of \$500 for each and every one; one-half thereof to be applied to the territory, and the other half to the use of the informer.

Church, with here and there a bright exception, has had to yield and succumb to the Slave Power.

But I shall feel more at home in discussing the question in its political aspect, and my friend Garrison will take care of the moral and religious aspect.

So one of the meanest traits in the character of slavery is, that it will not abide by its own compacts, if they stand in the way of its interests. You hear it said that slavery is guaranteed by the Constitution, and some of the use of the informer.

NEGRO STEALING IN KANSAS.

A bill has been introduced into the Kansas legislature 'to punish persons decoying slaves from their masters,' which we give below, together with a report of the Judiciary Committee on the same:

' The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill entitled "A bill to punish persons decoying slaves from their masters," respectfully report, they have had the same for some time under advisement, and recognising the correctness of the provisions of the act, but one question has occupied the attention of the committee, and that is the heavest of the number of the punishment researched in the bill character of the punishment prescribed in the bill.

At first presentation of the subject, there was an apparent severity which seemed not to be in constript of territory. It is agreed that the one occupying

penalty or death, such the passage of the act.
All of which is respectfully submitted.
R. R. REES, Chairman.

"The committee would recommend to amend the bill by striking out of the title the words " a bill," and insert the words " an act." R. R. REES, Chairman.

hall suffer death. Section 2. If any person shall aid or assist in en-Rests, as enemies of our common country, and lith. That in our opinion Gov. Reeder has acted liting, decoying or persuading, or carrying away, and sell, and advocate the beauties of your slave system as ticing, decoying or persuading, or carrying away, and sell the sanctity of their office.

It any person small satter assets to the strong away, and advocate the beauties of your slave system as ticing, decoying or persuading, or carrying away, and sell the system as the strong away and sell themselves South. We invite you to do

officer, to the wishes of Northern fanatics, and we earnestly hope that President Pierce will remove him from the office which he has disgraced, and appoint an honest man in his stead.

14th. That the Chairman appoint a committee of safety, consisting of not less than fifty efficient men, who are to organize immediately, in the most efficient manner, to give protection to our institutions at home, or where services may be required, and we pledge ourselves to sustain the action of said committee with our influence and means.

[Kansas Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

Kansas Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

Kansas House of Representatives, ?

THE LIBERATOR.

CONFLICT WITH THE SLAVE POWER.

The Anti-Slavery Standard, of the 11th inst., has an excellent report of the racy and effective speech delivered by Judge E. D. CULVER, at the celebration on they shall be subject to the forfeiture of their Long Island of West India Emancipation, from which we make the following extracts :--

What can we do to usher in the day when our own to be capital crimes: that is to say, that people shall receive that boon which was conferred on the slaves of the British West Indies in 1834? I know clously burn or destroy any stack of grain or produce, raw or manufactured, of this territory, or set fire to, or shall wilfully or maliciously burn or destroy any building or house, or shall wilfully or maliciously poison or maliciously administer poison to any freeman, woman, child, servant or slave, or shall commit or attempt to commit a rape upon the body of any while w man or girl—said slave, free negro or mulatto, shall suffer death; and if any celebration?' 'I am,' said I. 'Don't you think it is rather an unpopular move? ' said he. 'I can't help that,' I replied ; 'I never feel better than when I am with honest men, I don't care whether it is popular or other public officers, not to pass any act wherein not.' (Cheers.) 'Don't you know,' continued he, any free person of color may be concerned without inserting after the name and surname of such free much the better.' said L. 'I like the ladies too well to 'that a woman is going to speak at the meeting?' 'So much the better,' said I. 'I like the ladies too well to run away from them, and I shall be rejoiced to hear of c: it shall likewise be the duty of all printers and auctioneers who give public notices—the object of which is to announce the sale of some proper-citizens, I have sought for two or three years to mingle ty belonging to a free person of color, to comply with said formalities under the penalty, for the delinquent, of paying \$100, one-half of which shall be to the benefit of the informer, and the other half to the very first strength of the respective to the said formalities. to the use of the State.

Sec. 4. If a free person of color insult or assault against the Slave Power. (Cheers.) I honor the men this minister and that minister, and remain firm and Sourt, according to the enormity of the offence.

Sec. 5. No slave shall be admitted either as wittrue to freedom. You might as well undertake to stop

the moralist, or the religious man ; we have got to come them.

See. 6. No free negro or colored person who shall which the Constitution guarantees to us, and which the constitution guarantees to us, and which we never have denied to them.

24. That we deem it our duty to inform those who would promulgate sentiments in our midst acceptable to the territory; and if any such should be brought, they shall be seized and sold to the highest them. The South is now demanding the restoration of the slave target with which we are waging war. Look at it adversary with which we are waging war. Look at it into the territory; and if any such should be brought, they shall be seized and sold to the highest that a waits them.

The South is now demanding the restoration of the pulpit, and made it dumb, or, if it has spoken, it has in 1835. It has only to threaten to dissolve the Union, and the North will give it. Another recent is such to the same conclusion with respect to this great for the same conclusion with respect to this great diversary with which we are waging war. Look at it is religious aspect. It has laid its iron hand upon the brought, they shall be seized and sold to the highest that a waits them.

Sec. 6. No free negro or colored person who shall diversary with which we are waging war. Look at it is religious aspect. It has laid its iron hand upon the brought, they shall be seized and sold to the highest that a waits them.

Sec. 6. No free negro or colored person who shall have been convicted of any crime, and sentenced to adversary with which we are waging war. Look at it is religious aspect. It has a laid its iron hand upon the brought, they shall be restoration of the pulpit, and made it dumb, or, if it has spoken, it has in its religious man; we have got to this great for the same conclusion with respect to this great for the same conclusion with respect to this great for the same conclusion with respect to this great for the same conclusion with respect to this great for the same conclusion wan; it has not have a war and was a subject to the same conclusion wan; i that they have been condemned to serve from and moulds the sentiments of the religious bodies. The whence they have been brought; one-half of the Church, with here and there a bright exception, has

slavery is guaranteed by the Constitution, and some of you, I dare say, think it has a broad guarantee there. I will not deny that there is a slight guarantee in the Constitution, and so much of that Constitution I dislike ; I wish it were blotted out from it. But, to hear slaveholders and doughfaces talk, one would think that the whole design of the Constitution was to catch negroes and sell cotton. Now, I believe there are some things in that Constitution on the side of freedom ; but the very moment you attempt to apply one of those principles in favor of freedom, the slaveholder cries out. ' Hands off ! ' There are two sides to the Constitution, but the slaveholder would have but one. Let me illus trate it :

Two men form a copartnership in the use of a long sonance with the crime, and viewing the offence in the light of grand larceny alone, the genius of our institutions, and the prejudices of the day in which we live, at once discard so extreme a purpose of the southern portion shall raise geese, and the northern occupant, foxes—two not very companionable creaming the southern portion shall raise geese, and the northern occupant, foxes—two not very companionable creaming the southern portion shall raise geese, and the northern occupant, foxes—two not very companionable creaming the southern portion shall raise geese, and the northern occupant, foxes—two not very companionable creaming the southern portion shall raise geese, and the northern occupant, foxes—two not very companionable creaming the southern portion shall raise geese, and the northern occupant, foxes—two not very companionable creaming the southern portion shall raise geese, and the northern occupant, foxes—two not very companionable creaming the southern portion shall raise geese, and the northern occupant, foxes—two not very companionable creaming the southern portion shall raise geese, and the northern occupant, foxes—two not very companionable creaming the southern portion shall raise geese, and the northern portion shall raise geese. and by, the man from the south comes running to his Northern neighbor, saying, 'Do you know your foxes bearings upon our institutions at this particular time, it assumes more the character of treason against laws than an ordinary crime, which but affects the party immediately interested, or the immediate community in which the offence may have been committed, and may in its incendiary 'No matter what I understood, you have got to take tendencies lead to consequences of the most force. have been committed, and may in its incendiary tendencies lead to consequences of the most fearful character as well as upon our political as social institutions. It is an offence, the frequent recurrence of which, we may well imagine, might light the benfires of a civil war, and result in bloodshed more fearful than a thousand murders. We are, therefore, in view of this, prepared to sanction the penalty of death, and most respectfully recommend the passage of the act.

No matter what I understood, you have got to take your foxes out, and the southern man. 'No, Sir,' said the other, 'the agreement was, that they should run.' 'I don't care for that,' says the southern man; 'I will kill every one of your foxes you have got, if you let them loose.' Now, which of these men breaks the compact? You hear a great deal about dissolving the Union and breaking the compact; who is it that has breaker the compact? broken the compact?

I recollect the first petition I ever presented in Congrees; it was signed by two thousand of my constituents, and prayed for the peaceful abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. It was a petition got up by a Quaker woman, but the signatures included son f the stiffest politicians of both parties. I rose with a Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of Kansas Territory: Section 1. If any person shall entice, decay or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, or with intent to effect or procure the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof, shall suffer death.

Section 2. If any person shall state and the first of the services of such slave, or with intent to effect or procure the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof, shall suffer death. ell, and advocate the beauties of your slave system as

found in a memorable declaration made eighteen hun-dred years ago—' He that doeth evil hateth the light, forenoon. (Laughter.) neither cometh to the light, lest his deeds should be re-

the Presidential chair. And the Northern Presidents

say, 'If I had been a member of the lower House, you who repeated the same threat of dissolution to him on should have had my vote, making fifteen.' The South the floor of the Senate: 'You need not put it off a finput the chalice to the lips of Van Buren, and he reject- gle day on our account,' said he. This cry of the South ed it ; they tried the same to Clay, and he refused it. that they will sever the Union, reminds me of the anecpolls. Van Buren had gone farther than any Northern President had gone hefore: and though he pleaded the draw him up. Pat kicked the rope, and they drew him example of Jackson, his predecessor, in his favor for part way up. He kicked again, but they did not anhis head! And if his lips could have spoken any sen- and again, but to no purpose, until, at last, he exclaimtiment, it would have been, 'Ye living men, come view ed, 'Lift me up, bejabbers, or I will cut the rope.

the ground where you must shortly lie." (Laughter.) (Laughter.) Let the South cut the rope, if they will.

And what do the slaveholders ask now? Do you The Union is not worth preserving, if it is to continue to believe that the Missouri Compromise line ought to be a great engine of oppression and slavery propagandestored? If you do, then you can find no favor South.' ism. Mark me is no candidate who is in favor of the restora-tion of that line gets one electoral vote south of Mason and Dixon's line in 1856. A few weeks ago, at the Know-Nothing Convention in Philadelphia, Mr. Ford, of Ohio, ular to my Whig friends by it, so be it; I am sorry, wrong; but when asked if they were willing to restore ed me to Congress, in 1844, said I, 'Understand, if been so often tried with success, that it makes me shoulder. Mutual forbearance, but no sacrifice of printhink of the way I have sometimes seen a spaniel dog ciple, should characterize our efforts in the con treated. A boy holds up a cracker, and says, 'Stand cause of freedom and humanity. (Great cheering.) up,' and the dog stands up; 'lie down,' and the dog obeys; 'roll over,' and he does it; 'speak,' and the dog speaks; 'roll over again,' and he rolls over. Then the boy puts the cracker in his pocket, to be used

Texas in 1835. It has only to threaten to dissolve the Union, and the North will give it. Another recent issue of the South is the right to hold slaves in the Northern States. That issue is to be decided in the case of the Lemmon slaves, who were set at liberty in the city of New York, by Judge Paine. I was never prouder, fellow-citizens, than of the share I took in the liberation of those slaves. Already, in Pennsylvania, Judge Kane has said that he knew of no law in Pennsylvania that took a man's property away brought from the South; and if there were, it would not be recognized by the and if there were, it would not be recognized by the himself.

crisis. A few days after the passage of the Nebraska bill, I met Henry Ward Beecher, and asked him if he hought the North would stand firm on this question. Said he, 'There is a class of men in the North like the sculpins in Boston harbor; they beat all fish; they ill eternally bite whenever you drop in your hook. When I was a boy, I used to catch them, cut off their tails to mark them, and throw them back into the water. And, do you believe, the foolish fellows were sure to be caught when I threw in the hook again. (Laughter.) I feel afraid the North will not stand, there are so many of these sculpins among us. (Laughter.) I want to see inscribed on the banner of 1856, 'Death to doughfaces!' Do you know how to kill a doughface?

value of this Union, so that the oft-repeated threat of Look over the list of Presidents of this country. Up dissolution is ceasing to have its effect. When I was in to the time of Fillmore, there had been sixty-four years of the administration of this Government, and only ing, one day, to a speech of a Northern man on the subtwelve years of that time had a Northern man occupied ject of the Wilmot Proviso. At length, he became very much agitated, and, leaving his seat, he came and sat had never sat more than one term, while Washington. down by a Southern friend, whose seat was near mine, Jefferson, Munroe and Jackson had each occupied eight when he remarked, intending that I should hear him, ears.

'I, for one, have listened to this speech long enough.
Slavery prescribes its tests, and those who fail to I am in favor of dissolving the Union.' 'When you me up to the mark are cut off. If a man is opposed leave,' said I, 'you need take but six weeks' provio the Fugitive Slave Bill, he is proscribed; if he was sion; and you had better leave the door open, so that in opponent of the Mexican war, the South sets its you can get in easily on your return, for I rather think mark on him. When I voted, with thirteen others, you will come back, with your negroes af your heels, in against the Mexican war, I was counted among a band double-quick time.' (Laughter.) You all remember of traitors. I was glad afterwards to hear Henry Clay the reply made by Senator Fessenden to Judge Butler, What was the result? Both were slaughtered at the dote of Pat, who was let down by a rope into a well It efusing a certain measure, it would not do-off with swer it, and he was left suspended. He kicked again

rought Southerners up to the confessional. They ad- but cannot help it. They never have shut my mouth litted the act repealing the Missouri Compromise to be yet, and they never shall. (Cheers.) When they elect-, not one of them would answer in the affirmative. there is no other man in Congress who is opposed to

hen slavery gets one step ahead, it never retreats; slavery, if I find one port-hole through which to fire at and slavery never stands still; it is constantly seeking to make new inroads upon freedom. Their next step will let slip.' (Cheers.) The only safety for Whigs and will be, perhaps, to have the ordinance excluding slaery taken out of the Oregon bill, and thus open all of freedom. And to those of you who are working only that Territory to slavery. They will threaten to dis-solve the Union if we resist it, thinking that they have scared the North so often with that bugbear, that it fort amid scorn and outrage. The day of persecution will do to try it again. This expedient of theirs has is passed by, I hope, and we are standing shoulder to

From the New York Tribune. GERRIT SMITH.

Then the boy puts the cracker in his pocket, to be used for the same purpose another time. (Laughter.)

The South is now demanding the restoration of the slave trade far stronger than it did the annexation of Texas in 1835. It has only to threaten to dissolve the parry with tenderness, and to pay back with

took a man's property away brought from the South; and if there were, it would not be recognized by the courts of the United States—a decision worthy of Jeffreys in his blackest days. Shame on the man that can say that! (Cheers.)

I tell you, we have got a great deal of work to do in this country. I know the people have conferred on me the office of Judge. I think they missed it, however, when they did it, for my nature is more progressive than that of most of the old fogies that fill the bench. I believe in Judges having a heart and soul, and don't believe in looking back into the sixteenth century for all judicial wisdom. We have got a great deal of work to do. When we saw that last act of perfedy, on the part of the South, we felt as if the last support of freedom was taken away. Like Jacob of old we could have exclaimed, 'Me have ye bereaved of my children; Joseph is not, Simeon is not, and ye will take away Benjamin also. Ye will bring down my gray hairs with sorrow to the grave.'

On the fourth of July last, I had the honor of delivering a speech, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, to some 15,000 people. At the conclusion of that speech, cald I, 'I see here across these blue waters, stretching in the distance, the province of Upper Canada. In that province are concealed nine thousand of my poor crushed countrymen, who have fied to Canada for safety.

Bear hack with you, my friends who are about to cross

or the distance, the province of Upper Canada. In that province are concealed nine thousand of my poor crushed countrymen, who have fied to Canada for safety. Bear back with you, my friends who are about to cross over to the other shore, the thanks of fifteen States to your native province. Tell her that we shall honor her to the day of our death for affording a refuge to the servant that has escaped from his master. And let her know another thing: We are getting not to be afraid of woman's government in our own country, and, any day you say it, we will swap Frank Pierce for your young Queen, and throw in Douglas and Cass to boot. (Great laughter.)

The remedy, my friends, is in our reach. The truth must be pressed upon the Northern heart. The race of doughfaces must be destroyed. There is danger, however, that the North will not stand firm in the present crisis. A few days after the passage of the Nebraska to to be commanded on such terms, either or for letters, speeches, or any other description of puff.

By way of justifying himself and disproving that his hour of going to bed had anything to do with his absence from the Nobraska struggle, Mr. Smith copies a long passage from an address to his constituents, published on his return from Washington, and duly copied in the Tribune at the time. In this extract his absence is put exclusively on the ground of principle. The course of the minority in resisting the bill seemed to him wrong, and he refused to join in it. This was all right; but must have respected his fidelity to his conviction. But this was not all. In a part of the very same address, which in the present objugatory letter he takes care to omit, he used the following words in reference to a letter of his which had been published:

'In leaving the Nebraska bill, I will briefly refer to

'In leaving the Nebracka bill, I will briefly refer to 'In leaving the Nebraska bill, I will briefly refer to the censures which have been cast on one of my private letters. The whole or none of that letter should have been printed. I was sorry to see disjoined parts of it in print. The letter is not before me; but I remember I apoke in it against night sessions of Congress, and de-clared that had the bour of three in the morning been appointed for taking the vote on the Nebraska bill, I should not have been present.'

The passage of the private letter above referred to was as follows:

Duity of my.absence and my missing vote? Some of my friends would say upon myself; but I would say on the House."

Now, we submit that in view of these declara-tions, it is rather difficult to understand the warmth of excitement with which Mr. Smith now ropels the idea that he was absent from that memorable of excitement with which Mr. Smith now repels the idea that he was absent from that memorable struggle, because he wanted to go to bed. He here admits that while on principle he was opposed to joining in the battle waged in the House, he was also opposed to it because it interfered with his-bed time, and not only so, but that he would also have been absent even from the final vote on the bill for the same reason. He would have done this, had the opportunity occurred; it was in his the bill for the same reason. He would have done this, had the opportunity occurred; it was in his heart, but accidentally not in his act, to fail to vote against the bill. And for his failing to take part in the great parliamentary contest which preceded the passage of the bill, while objections of principle formed one reason, objections of sleepiness formed another; and because we mention one, in correcting the misstatement of a correspondent, without mentioning the whole, we are assailed by Mr. Smith in a style of rhetoric which we do not care to characterize.

Mr. Smith will perhaps pardon the suggestion, that when reading us so violent a lecture, he

that when reading us so violent a lecture, he would have done well to be careful as to the correctness of his own statements, many of which very broadly sin against the truth. For instance, he charges that we have till now concealed the fact that he voted against the Nebraska bill, when the truth is that it was published most prominently at the time, and that, so far as we are aware, nothing has ever been said or insinuated to the contra-ry in our columns, until this unlucky letter from Syracuse. And of all the explanations on this subject that Mr. Smith has ever given to the world, we do not recollect one that we have not freely copied. He says that we have continued to wrong him in this matter; indeed, he seems to imagine with an exaggeration which, if it did not proceed from exercise, reasing, would be melanched, exists with an exaggeration which, if it did not proceed from excessive passion, would be melancholy evidence of monomania, that the Tribune makes it a business to do him injury, and that maligning his Congressional career is one of our standard employments. The truth is, that we have never spoken of him but with a sense of kindness, and a desire to be perfectly just. Indeed, we think nothing so unfavorable to his reputation as his own letter of this morning could ever have been admitted to our columns, except under peculiar circumstances our columns, except under peculiar circumstances and with his signature. And, finally, we assure him that we forgive both the virulent vituperation with which he assais us, and the Pharisaic complacency with which he lauds himself, and that we sincerely hope he may live long for the world's improvement and his own.

From the Gospel Banner. 'GARRISON AND GEN. QUATTLEBUM.'

'GARRISON AND GEN. QUATTLEBUM.'

I have just been reading, in the New Covenant, the speech of Rev. N. M. Gaylord at the late Reform Festival in Boston. The splendor of its diction, and its fertility of thought and illustration, charmed me. I said, as I read, 'This is one of the best dinner speeches I have ever seen.' But there is one sentence at the close of the speech, with which I feel compelled to quarrel. Even the most splendid diction cannot compensate or atone for positive injustice. And it seems to the writer in decidedly bad taste, to say the least, at a Reform Festival, to disparage and cast contempt upon one of the most fervent and devoted reformers that this country has ever contained. I am not 'a prophet, nor the son of a prophet,' but the time will come, I think, when it will be as fashionable to praise Mr. Garrison at reform festivals, as it has been to decry and traduce him. Indeed, if the orator, on the occasion alluded to, were not a netropolitan, and therefore justly supposed to be better acquainted with the current modes than the better acquainted with the current modes than the critic, the critic would venture the assertion that he is already behind the times; and should, therefore, amend his speech before it goes to another edition. It is a very prevalent custom with popular crators, to decide the merits of a controversy in the same manner that the Dutch Justice decided the lawsuit, by decreeing, that the parties litigant should rub all out and begin anew, and the constable should not the costa. Rut, unharm intigant should rate an out and segmenter, and the constable should pay the costs. But, unhappily, this controversy between the North and South cannot be so easily rubbed out. There has been any amount of popular speaking to that end. And the whole matter in dispute has been theoretically adjusted at Fourth of July Festivals, Reform Festivals. tivals, by Union-saving Committees, and by politi-cal caucusses—Democratic, Whig. Know Nothing, and I don't know what all.' But the troublesome thing will not stay settled. Must we not come to the conclusion that there is real cause of quarrel between Gen. Quattlebum and Garrison, quarrel between Gen. Quattlebum and Garrison, and that that cause must somehow be removed, before the two can dwell together in amity! It seems to me that the speaker either has done Mr. Garrison or Gen. Quattlebum great injustice. It is not common, I think, that two people, or two parties, get into deadly foud while both are equally wrong. If falling upon a robber, in the act of taking from an innocent traveller his money and perhaps his life, I make common cause with the injured man, shall I be accused of breaking the reace? Now it seems to me that this is very injured man, shall I be accused of breaking the peace? Now it seems to me that this is very much the nature of the issue between the worthies named. Gen. Quattlebum has his heel planted upon the neck of the slave. Mr. Garrison stands by and protests, in the name of God and Christian justice, that his conduct is wicked and cruel; whereat Gen. Quattlebum gets red in the face, and utters horrid imprecations, flourishes his negro-driver's whip, and threatens to hang Garrison and driver's whip, and threatens to hang Garrison and all his compers; nay, often makes sundry very decided demonstrations in that direction (as witness the murder of Lovejoy, the late outrages in Kansas Territory, and the pretty general mobbing of Abolitionists all over the country.) Unless it be a crime in the United States to tell the truth, I am unable to see what offence against the peace of society Mr. Garrison, or any of his coadjutors, have been guilty of.

But I should, in justice to Mr. Gaylord, transcribe the clause of his speech to which I object. The orator says: 'It is the Genius of the Great West, who, when they shall have become really belligerent, will take both Garrison and Gen. Quattlebum by the throat, and holding them back with giant arms, let them glare with impotent rage upon each other.'

with giant arms, let them glare with impotent rage upon each other.'

Now a great deal of wrong may be done to an individual, where nothing positively false is soid, but where a great deal is implied. The reader of this speech, who was entirely imporant of Mr. Garrison's principles and his career, would naturally infer that he was only another Gen. Quattlebum—a Northern one, in contradistinction from the Southern Quattlebum. Whereas I think there are several shades of difference between them. Mr. Garrison is a man of peace, who would not shed the blood of his fellow-man, even to save his own life—who has often in his anti-slavery ministry, experienced the most brutal violence from his ense

No Buist with Street

in the way of this principle.

Let me here beg of all who honestly desire to see the cause of emancipation go on to a glorious issue, to think seriously how much weight their words will have in the scale of right, while they words will have in the scale of right, while they are catering to a popular prejudice—sometimes ignorant, and sometimes wicked—against one of the oldest, most devoted, and (however erring at times) one of the most deserving Reformers that our country has ever contained. Better, far betremain with our lips hermetically sealed, than el compelled to atone for the defence of a principle that has hitherto met with but partial suc ess, by giving countenance to a prejudice that has sorigin either in ignorance, bigotry, or inexin either in ignorance, bigotry, or inex-wickedness. I know that Mr. Garrison is no saint, and doubtless has many faults and weak-nesses—as who of us has not? But should not men who claim to be Reformers be better employed than in dissecting his character and giving all possible prominence to his faults, while they seem to be most oblivious to his virtues!

to be most oblivious to his virtues?

Pardon me, good reader, for speaking so warmly
upon this subject. It is not this solitary instance
of injustice that I have taken up the pen to rebuke, but a practice that is quite too common. I
admire the glowing sentiments, so eloquently expressed, which the speech to which I have alluded
contains, but let us all remember that Truth, Justice and Humanity are the only causes worthy of the service of human speech, and that all depar-tures from these, even but in the smallest particular, must take something from the excelle PHILO.

From the New York Tribune.

WHAT IS SOUTHERN SLAVERY? The people of the North must bear in mind that foreer, and its extension over the whole country.—
Disguise it as we may, such is the issue. With
three-fourths of the Union doomed eternally to
Slavery, the remaining fourth will be absorbed.
Compromises, always sickly, are at last dead;
they can no longer be resuscitated on this question.
A Northern man who would now believe a Southreport political propulse is for a rice plantition. ern political promise, is fit for a rice plantation ing-for he invites his own enslaveme, in regard to the slave question, with a single former conservative guard or historical defence. The South is not politically American it is not politically Russian, for that is in one way at least progressive. The South is simply despotic, beyond the measure of any civilized nation of this period. To find its parallel, we must revert to un-cient times. No civilized nation but this advocates Slavery! It is the bad eminence of the United States Government—whose federation was estab-States Government—whose federation was estab-lished by men who looked upon Slavery as a temporary, dying evil—to be, after nearly seventy years of political shamming on the Slave question, the violent, bullying, shameless advocate of human merly talked nationalism but acted parish politics now undisguised in its adhesion to the sectional stitution. Slavery for the sake of Slaverysuch is its doctrine. Those who believed in compromises, should now learn that despotism is in its very nature not to be trusted. The contempt which Southern oligarchs openly express for Northern workmen, ought of itself to beat down the unhely combination called Democracy, and place the minority where it belougs; but it requires so much kicking to rouse a community to a sense of their degradation, that nothing less than the Kansas degradation, that nothing less than the Ransas and Nebraska outrage was sufficient to start the

movement for Freedom.

In view of the issue now presented, it is worth our while, familiar as is the theme, to look once more at the character of the institution which the oligarchs even threaten, in their jaunty and exag-gerated moods, to introduce into the Free States. cording to the social system which Slavery establishes, the producing classes have no hand in tate. They have no name therein, no regis-They are not capable of being injured, nor can they receive or own anything by purchase or descent. They have no heirs, and therefore can make no will. Everything they acquire belongs to their masters. They cannot plead or be pleaded for, as they have no civil rights. They are not entitled to the rights of matrimony, and therefore have no relief in case of adultery. They have no degree of relationship, either direct or collateral; incest and bigamy are therefore allowable. They can be sold, transferred or pawned as goods or personal estate. They can be punished or tortured with impunity by their masters, provided it does not amount to maining or to the taking of life.— The statute in regard to cruelty to animals, adopted very generally by the Southern States, does not apply to them. They are prohibited the benefits of religion and education, for the law does not recognize them as persons but as chattels. As chattels they cannot exercise any parental discretion, for they are not the proper objects of eogni-tion or affinity. Indeed, so far has this legal rule, a vessel was found at sea with slaves on board. but without white men, it was held in South Car lina to be a case of derelict—no person being on board! They are debarred the rights of education, and it is felony to instruct them. Beside these, there are other disabilities not necessary to Beside To keep them in ignorance, brutality and Sla-

Legislatures of the different States have devised laws both disgraceful and in-human. Thus, in Louisiana the statute declares, that any person using language in any public dis-course, from the bar, stage, or pulpit, or any other place, or in any private conversation, or making use of any signs or actions that have a tendency to produce discontent among the free ored population, or insubordination among the slaves, or who shall be knowingly instrumental in bringing into the State any paper, book, or pamph-let having the like tendency, shall, on conviction, be punished with death or imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court. Since the law of violated majesty was interpreted by Tiberius. Nero, or Castatute so vague, sweeping and discriminate. It is so susceptible of any construction, that it may be regarded as an ex-How can an advocate appeal to the jury for sym-pathy in behalf of a suffering individual, without coming within the construction of this statute !actments, is to suppose that the institution of Slavery thickens the skull and hardens the heart of the oppressor. In the words of Mr. Cooper, the learned annotator of the Institutes of Justinian All nations trading in slaves seem prone to mean and clandestine villar

The institution is now over full two-thirds the territory of the Union. It already controls it nationally, and has so done from the first hour of the Confederation, and it now aims to secure itself an eternal duration, by occupying all the new Territories. In this great question, oug nue with the men engaged in this plot into a nuisance one P be united, if liberty not a nuisance, our Revolutionary war a delusion. and civilization an unnatural thing? No terms, then, with the Slave Oligarchy, aggressive, dangerous, false as it is. Within its own limits let it exist, if it can, in defiance of reason and the public opinion of the world; but when it comes beyond them to make war on Freedom, let it be exposed and driven back, as the direst enemy of the

From the New York Evening Post. GOVERNOR REEDER'S REMOVAL

The President has seen fit to give the public official explanation of his motives for the of Governor Reeder, but we find in the Washing ton Star, a paper which always affects to speak his entiments, the following reasons suggested for the

· We regret the exigency that has seemed to Preside

We regret the exigency that has seemed to President Pieres to demand the removal of Governor Reeder, although we are free to say that we do not perceive what other course could have been taken. For reasons not to be considered in a hasty pargraph, because they are connected with every item of the history of the organization and grawth of the territory of Kansas, a deadlock has occurred between the representatives of the people of that territory and the Governor. The whole legislative business of the territory had been brought to a stand-stift. It must be apparent from this fact alone, that the day of Governor Reeder's usefulness to the territory of Kansas passed away with the occurrence of that event. Wise policy, to say nothing of duty to that young and growing community, would thus seem to demand that a trial be made of a new man in the office of governor,

of one known to the country as a sound statesman, and as one devoted to the constitutional right of all and every section of the Union—Missouri as well as Massa-chusetts. That has been done by the appointment of Let us state this case in another form. A band of thieres visit a plantation of Uncle Sam's one dark night, and attempt to plunder it. They en-counter at the gate one of Uncle Sam's servants, counter at the gate one of Uncle Sam's servants, who resists them; they struggle; the servant is not strong enough to take them to jail without help, and the thieves are not strong enough to prosecute their villany while the servant resists them. The help does not come, and they are brought to a dead-lock. What should we think of as to his course, it is due to justice—to a cause which the course of the cours were trying to rob the place! We should say that such a master was not worthy of having a faithful servant, and we should naturally suspect that he

which rendered a latential servant rather a security being block than otherwise to his purposes.

President Pierce has shown himself to be precisely such a master, if the motives for his removal of Reader are, as they may be presumed to have been, correctly assigned by the Siar. Governor Reeder found the people whom he was sent out to govern, invaded by a lawless band of alien magnetic servers. rauders; he resisted them with such weapons as the constitution and the law had placed in his hands, and no other; his resistance brought upon him the hostility of those, and those only, whose

removed him.

By that act he has given countenance and encouragement to those who have openly defied the officers and the laws of the Federal government; by that act he has taken sides with lawlessness and violence against the people of Kansas and the public peace; by that act he has made his administration responsible for the composition of the so-called Kansas legislature and the outrages which prevented the citizens of the territory from parprevented the citizens of the territory from par-ticipating in its election; by that act he has made himself a party to the schemes of Atchison and Stringfellow, and convicted himself and his admin-istration of a determination from the beginning, to make Kansas a slave State. We do not see how istration of a second of the make Kansas a slave State. We do not see how it is possible to put a more favorable construction upon the President's conduct. Indeed, his own cal friends do not generally attempt it. It has been pretended that Reeder has been re-

ton eighteen months ago, as now. It was efore he went that he would speculate. known before he went that he would speculate. Every officer sent on the frontier was expected to speculate; indeed, the person whom the President has chosen to succeed Governor Reeder, is a near kinsman and the favorite selection of one who made the whole of his immense fortune by speculate to put a wet blanket over the flame kindled by carried to put a wet blanket over the flame kindled by ating in lands while he was a territorial Governor.

speak the views of the Administration presume to suggest any such motive for the sacrifice of the late Governor of Kansas. We have given above, the reason, and the only reason, which any of the official journals have presumed to offer for this apostatized from the cause of freedom, and the long honorable to the Administration than the removal choly fall would have been prevented. itself.

BRITISH SLAVEHOLDERS.

Great Britain and Ireland in Parlia

The petition of the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society humbly showeth :

That your petitioners have learned with deep pain, that there are, at the present time, several British subjects proprietors of plantations and shaves in the colony of Surinam, Dutch Guiana, and that one of these British slaveholders now occupies a high official position under Her Majesty's He was not unwilling to contribute, eccasionally, to

difficulty of dealing with the question of the hold-ing of slaves by British subjects in foreign coun-any effort for the abolition of slavery. He stood the entries, especially when, as may be presumed in the dorser of Daniel Wobster to the bitter end.'

The case stands thus:—Socially, privately, locally traits of characteristics. nherited; but your petitioners nevertheless consider it to be an infraction of the moral principle on which are founded the various acts for the abo-lition of the slave trade and of slavery, passed by the British legislature, that subjects should, under any circumstances, be permitted to hold slaves in impossible on the American soil. any country whatever.

That, while it is painful to your petitioners to be compelled to allude to individual cases, they nevertheless feel it to be their duty to express their deep regret, that Her Majesty's government held in Chapman Hall, in Boston, without discontinuous should have selected a slaveholder to fill the office of party, to see how far the people of Massachusetts care of High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and unite in opposition to the Slave Power, at the next State would respectfully submit that this fact cannot but tend greatly to weaken the moral effect of any of the Commonwealth, and, so far as hostility to the remonstrance the government may present to for-eign cabinets on the subject of the slave trade, and eigh calculated to cast discredit on the sincerity of the efforts that are being made to overthrow the bridge, a Whig Senator in the Legislature, and a Whig

parties referred to are, either by themselves or by lowing gentlemen Vice Presidents:—Hon. Samuel Hoa their agents, involved in the immoral practice of of Concord, George S. Boutwell of Groton, John W. dealing in the persons of their fellow-cre of humanity and every principle of religion—your petitioners would earnestly pray that your lord-ships would be pleased to take this case into your serious consideration, with a view to adopt such measures as may appear desirable, in order to re-move from Her Majesty's government the stigma of employing a slaveholder as the representative of British sovereignty, and also adopt such further measures as may be requisite to prevent the con-tinuance of the evil practices referred to on the part of British subjects.

We learn that Mr. Fillmore is having the most brilliant success in English society. His fine per-sonal appearance and graceful and dignified manners, contribute quite as much to this as his political distinction. Queen Victoria says he is the cal distinction. Queen Victoria says he is the political American one ever saw, and all manner of Dukes and Earls are inviting him to their country seats. He is accompanied, as Private Secretary, by Henry E. Davies, Esq., formerly Counsel to the Corporation of New York, and author of a legal work on Corporation ordinances.—N. Y. Tribune Where are the British abolitionists, that they de

make Millard Fillmore infamous on their soil ?

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, AUGUST 24, 1855.

DEATH OF HON. ABBOTT LAWRENCE. On Saturday last, the Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE ex pired in this city, in the 68d year of his age, after protracted illness. Occupying the position of a million ire-widely known for his liberality and public spiritwith no stain upon his character as a man, and of ur impeachable integrity in all his business relations—a the head of the manufacturing interest in this Com nonwealth-permanently famous for his splended gil of fifty thousand dollars to found a scientific institu tion at Harvard College-formerly the occupant of va rious stations of public trust and honor, concluding with the post of U. S. minister to the Court of S. James—his decease might naturally be expected to ca forth, as it has done, unusual manifestations of respec for his memory, and expressions of regret at his less.

Accordingly, in compliance with a call issued by th Boston Board of Trade, the citizens of Boston and vi cinity assembled in Fancuil Hall, at noon, on Monday, in reference to his decease. The attendance was large Mayor Smith called the meeting to order, and mad an, and some introductory remarks. Hon. Wm. Sturgis was all and elected chairman. Hon. J. T. Stevenson, Robert C. Winthrop, and Edward Everett, followed in highly elab orate speeches, and in eulogistic strains in regard to the private virtues and public worth of Mr. Lawrence Resolutions were adopted, requesting the owners an masters of vessels in the harbor to display their color at half-mast on the day appointed for the funeral, and agreeing to close their places of business, and, 'as sad duty,' to attend the funeral services.

In the general disposition to hold Mr. L. up as the master who should dismiss that servant, and transcends all personal considerations—that the whole say his usefulness was gone, because he was untruth should be told, in order that a fair verdict may

be rendered by posterity.

All that is claimed for Mr. Lawrence, on the score of urbanity, a genial temperament, a kind disposition, a d some unexplained complicity with the robbers, generous distribution of his means, enterprise in busi which rendered a faithful servant rather a stum- ness, and fidelity in all his official trusts, may be read-

Mr. Lawrence never had any disposition to espous nim the hostility of those, and those only, whose president to remove him, and the President has removed him. channels, and, instead of putting either reputation of worldly interest in peril, was a safe investment for both. His highest morality was that of the statute book; his religion such as was current in the highest circles of respectability. Mr. J. T. Stevenson, in his eulogy in Fancuil Hall, says 'he was a devout Christian,'-i. e. after the pattern of Boston hunkerism. Mr. Stevenson's certificate may be accepted in State street, but will avail little at the Great Tribunal. If never to be intentionally caught on the unpopular side -if always to be seeking the 'bubble reputation' of the hour-if constantly acting the part of a trimmer and time-server-if willingly and cordially striking hands with the thieves, and consenting with the adulterers of the South-if selfishly shrinking from a conflict with It has been pretended that Reeder has been removed for speculating in lands. This, we undertake to say, is not so. The President dare not assign such a reason. The character of Governor Reeder's land speculations were as well known in acterized by Mr. Stevenson—not otherwise.

Mr. Lawrence is to be held accountable beyond any

carried-to put a wet blanket over the flame kindled by Without intending to recognise the propriety of the Anti-Texan Convention held in Fancuil Hall—to useh proceedings in the general, or in Governor overawe and control the action of Daniel Webster. vernor overawe and control the action of Daniel Webster, who Reeder's case in particular, we have no hesitation at that time was disposed to espouse the right side of at that time was disposed to spouse the right sad of the question with all his strength, but who unquestion his case which justifies the administration in a pacial exception to the general lenar ably was induced to go over to the enemy, on finding that the best of the processed aristogram in Beston was that the head of the moneyed aristocracy in Boston wa Nor, indeed, do the journals most accustomed to not at all disposed to keep Texas out of the Union.

It is true, that, in February, 1854, Mr. Lawrence attended a Whig Anti-Nebraska meeting in Faneuil The following petition was presented to the of the Missouri Compromise; but this indicated no special love of Lords by Lord Brougham: Hall, and expressed himself in opposition to the repeat special love of freedom, but only a regard for plighted To the Right Hon. the Peers of the United King- faith in a matter deeply affecting Northern rights and interests. He knew all Hunkerdom, as well as all the people of the North, were with him on that point.

To the Anti-Slavery movement, -- more closely co nested with the material wealth and general prosperity of the country than all the schemes of manufacturing plantations and and commercial theorists put together, and upon the That your petitioners are fully aware of the wards ransoming a slave, -- for this displeased nobody,-

very, and to make the enjoyment of liberty and peace

PRELIMINARY PUSION MEETING.

Last week, on Thursday, a political meeting wa ave trade, and further extension of slavery is concerned, (a futile is *Under these circumstances, and seeing that the lowing gentlemen Vice Presidents:—Hon. Samuel Hoa lowing gentlemen Vice Presidents:—Hon. Samuel Hoa tures for Foster of Brimfield, G. B. Weston of Duxbury, John purpose of keeping up the number of slaves on Russell of Plymouth, Moses Kimball of Boston, In r plantations—a traffic which violates every tie crease Summer of Great Barrington, Charles Franci crease Sumner of Great Barrington, Charles Franci Adams of Quincy, James H. Duncan of Haverhill, John H. Mitchell of East Bridgewater, Simon Brown of Con cord, John Brooks of Princeton, Homer Bartlett of Lowell, Secretaries-John A. Goodwin of Lowell, C J. J. Ingersoll of Greenfield, George Bliss of Springfield Leander Wetherell of Amherst.

Among these who addressed the meeting were Rich ard H. Dana, Esq., Hon. Samuel Hoar, Hon. James H Duncan, Hon. Mr. Goodrich, Hon. George Bliss, Hon C. F. Adams, Hon. Franklin Dexter, Hon. John C Park, Hon. Amasa Walker, Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon Edward L. Keyes, Hon. Moses Kimball, Hon. Stepher

C. Phillips, Elizar Wright, and Dr. Lyman Beecher. It was unsnimously resolved-That the time has com or a full and united effort of the friends of freedo throughout the Union-That, as a means to this end here should be an early assemblage of the people of this Commonwealth, in Mass Convention. A large and influential Committee was appointed to issue a call, and nake the necessary arrangements.

The proceedings were very harmonious, and the -trongest anti-slavery contiments Ludly applauded.

ATTEMPTED RESCUE OF BURNS.

WORCESTER, August 19, 1855. very admirable Report. It contains, probably, but few things which history will not confirm. Among those few is, I trust, the judgment which he records of the attempt to rescue Burns, as 'ill-advised and injudiciefts.'

DEAR Mr. Garrison:

I used to have, now and then, a little place in your columns; but constant prostration, and continual exigencies, (greatly ministering health and life to others,) have long withdrawn me so from the communion of the Abolitionists that I feel is almost an intension.

All unsuccessful attempts are termed 'gallant and you this note. Perhaps there is yet time in the future generous;' were they successful, men would add the higher compliment of 'well-advised and judicious.'—
The true history of that evening is apparently known to very few. If it ever is known, I think it will be advised and it is that the external known, it will be advised and it is that the external known is one, and he who truly labors in any single branch of it, is at last helping along all branches. mitted that the attempt, however injudicious it may And, also, in laboring in any given branch, every man have seemed, came within an inch of success; that the bas a right to work in his own way. And, further almost-success was not an accident, either, but the re-sult of deliberate calculation; that the final failure, dom of thought, and yet more, of utterance. Speak out moreover, was the result of circumstances which could Keep not back any thing. Fare Discussion !—And not have been foreseen; that, if that attempt failed, UNIVERSAL Discussion! For, once more, it must be unany other would have failed more surely; that, if that derstood, and recognized as a principle, that no good attempt had not been made, none would have been made; cause can be benefitted by any lie, - neither by telling that, if no attempt had been made, we should have had it nor by believing it, -not even the holiest lie, nor the the ineffable disgrace of seeing Burns marched down oldest; though that holiest should be as sacred as the State street under a corporal's guard only, amidst a people's heaven, and that oldest as ancient as the be-crowd of irresolute semi-abolitionists, hooting, groan-lief of all men! Lies never do good; they work evil

us in a slave case (it may as well be told) is the timid- we think to be lies? Well, then, I do not believe there

would come closer together, and we should learn more What is TRUTH? rapidly. A few more such defeats as that before the I have told what I think about a God, and the Court House, and we shall have a victory.

T. W. HIGGINSON.

CORRECTION.

Mr. Garrison-The statement in your last number, headed 'Chatham, C. W.' is scarcely correct. I hap- solution than any yet offered, of the wonderful manifespen to have the best authority for saying, that the colored population of the town of Chatham does not ex- they were from spirits. If it were worth it, I might ceed 1000 : the whole population is estimated at 4000, expect that solution would have as ample justice done it In Chatham and the surrounding country, including as has Pres. Mahan's ! Dawn, there are probably 2000 colored persons: ex- So, in what I have written on these subjects. I tending in another direction, also, and including Bux- after all, not have been wide of the great purpose of reton, there may possibly be 3500—no more.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DISCOURSES. By W. H. FURNESS, Pastor of the First Congregational Unitarian Church in Philadelphia. Philadelphia: G. Collins, South Sixth Street. Bos-

The Discourses embodied in this admirable volum are upon the following topics : I. Stand upon thy feet. II. The Way of Salvation. III. The Mystery of the Gospel. IV. The Inspiration of Christ and his Apos- IMPROVEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE. Children. XI. Organized Wrong. XII. The Prayer | 00 XIII. The Sign of Divine Authority. The distinguishing features of each of these discourses are, brevity, perspicuity, purity of sentiment and style, a clear perception of, and profound reverence for, the right, love of God and of man, in the most earnest and comprehensive sense of the term, and a practical adaptation to the wants of the times. Alas! that such preaching should be so rare in the American pulpit ! Alas! that that pulpit, with here and there an exceptional case like the present, should be either pandering to the oppressive and time-serving spirit of the age, o wasting its efficiency in the enunciation of barren theo logical dogmas and secturian tenets!

This volume will aid the cause of freedom, justice numanity and true piety, wherever it circulates. The spirit of its author is remarkable for its gentleness, its discrimination, its fidelity, its magnanimity, its moral intrepidity. When he shall have been 'gathered to his fathers,' (and may the day be far distant,) the denomination with which he is at least technically identified will be as ready to point to his character and labors as a covering for their own deficiencies in this corrup age, as they are to honor the memories of Channing and Follen ; though now some of his testimonies against

future number of our paper, we give the concluding boys found) had secured access but a few months since. paragraphs of this timely publication :-

' The great cause of human happiness, the best in The great cause of human happiness, the best increase of humanity, are forever at hand, inviting us, by some kind office which they ask of us, be it only a cup of cold water and a God-speed to the fagitive, or a word for the slave, to receive and welcome the true spirit in our hearts. Just as the Divine Power surrounds and penetrates all matter, the Holy Spirit encircles our souls, and seeks to imbue them with itself; so that we all may become anointed priests, inspired prophets before God.

A colored aspirant for classical knowledge has just obtained admittance to a literary Institution in Connecticut, after many years' refusal by the Faculty.

bove all, see to it that you do not ignore the spirit

ARCHY MOORE, the White Slave : or Memoirs of a of the United States,' 'Japan as it was and is,' &c. New York and Auburn: Miller, Orton & Milligan. 1855. pp. 408.

This thrilling narrative needs no panegyric at this to his usual Furnishing Stock, may be found jewelry, late day. It has had a large sale in this country, and will go down to posterity along with 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' of which it was the pioneer. It has appeared in London in not less than ten or twelve different shapes, is worth more than elaborate arguments in proof of the to that of twelve cents. Two or three different French certain—even if slow—yielding of the public senti to that of twelve cents. Two or thick at Paris, one of translations have also been published at Paris, one of him to a higher ambition than to do merely what may lated into Italian and German. Every body should

THE ESCAPED NEN: OF Disclosures of Convent Life. and the Confessions of a Sister of Charity. New York: DeWitt & Davenport, Publishers, 160 and 162 Nassau Street. 1855. pp. 347.

stultifying a religion.

Greene, 124 Washington street.

For the climax of diabolical legislation, see the of \$6 40-leaving four dollars over and above all exmurderous enactments passed by lawless assembly of penses. Mr. Brown was accompanied by his daugiter, Kansas, codeerning the slavery question.

IMMORTALITY-SPIRITUALISM. Bosron, Aug. 21, 1855

ing, and never striking a blow.

This is a small matter, perhaps. But what paralyzes

Are we ready for this question? May we say what

ity of the majority, the irresolution of the rest, and is any God, as I find by the last Liberator,—till just the want of organization of all.

We have not yet learned to trust each other and ource is Barry does not; and I am glad he tells folks of it. selves ; to organize and unite on something. Each has But, then, I do not believe in immortality, though I a different plan; and each thinks the other's plan ill- did, and knew it. So the point is, if there is no God, advised and injudicious. But men must risk something; then that lie not only does not help us, but positively not only risk danger, but even failure and the disap- hinders us, and all the progress we make is in spite of probation of critics. The great merit of the Court the lie! And so if we are not immortal, then that lie House attempt is, that it was an attempt. That was a does us no good-does not aid our cause-but, on the great step forward ; for the Shadrach rescue was only contrary, damages both us and our work. Let the cola surprise, admirable as it was. Each slave case umns of this paper, then, and let our own minds and teaches us something; if they must come, I wish they hearts, be open to the atter discussion of such questions

trine of Immortality, and why I think it, in a Tract I have just published, to be had at Bela Marsh's bookstore, at the merely nominal price of three cents. And in the same work, I have gone at length into the question of Spiritualism, and have proposed quite another

form, but may have been helping along with the rest, and even laying a foundation for otherwise-impossible achievement. For a future tract will be written all over with reforms, among which, shall not ABOLITION hold up its glorious head in the fore-ground, its face all beaufiful as justice, and the Jubilee in the eye of de slave-and Disunion lift still higher its serene as peaceful front, itself the very personation of Love and ton : Crosby, Nichols & Co. New York : C. J. Brotherliness, though flashing as from a thousand scimeters, ' By this sign we conquer ' ?

Yuors, to work in my own way, JOSEPH TREAT.

V. The Peace of Jesus. VI. The Example of VII. Death, a Change. VIII. Sources of False Normal school in Salem, the following Hymn was sung, Doctrine. IX. Christ Crucified. X. Jesus and Little being the production of Miss C. L. Forrex, a young red pupil :--

In the earnest path of duty,
With high hopes and hearts sincere,
We, to useful lives aspiring,
Daily meet to labor here. No vain dreams of earthly glory

Urge us onward to explore Far-extending realms of knowledge, With their rich and varied store; But, with hope of aiding others,

Gladly we perform our part; Nor forget, the mind, while storing, We must educate the heart,— Teach it hatred of oppression, Thus our high and holy calling May accomplish His great plan.

Not the great and gifted only
He appoints to do his will,
But each one, however lowly,
Has a mission to fulfil.

Knowing this, toil we unwearied,
With true hearts and purpose high;—
We would win a wreath immortal,
Whose bright flowers ne'er fade and die.

Diplomas have just been awarded to a colored girl in at Portsmouth, N. H., and also to a young colored lad at one of the Boston Public Schools, Reserving some extracts that we have marked for a to which he (though the only colored among the white

This year's graduating class at Dartmouth College the best in-inviting us, Draper.) The Class procured lithographic portraits

necticut, after many years' refusal by the Faculty.

In the city of Boston there are gratifying toker of God as it breathes on you through other men. Let that prejudice against color is not invincible. One us beware lest we be found scorning the accredited messengers of Heaven, like those miserable men who claming-room a colored book-keeper. There are colored Let that prejudice against color is not invincible. One seegers of Heaven, like those miserable men who clam-seed for the blood-stained Barabbas to be released, and dealer also in other stores. A colored Auctioneer has ored for the broad-stained parabons to be released, and for the innocent Jesus to be crucified. Wherever, by the tokens which Paul has indicated in his writings and Jesus in his life, the true spirit manifests itself in a brother-man, let us be prompt to do it justice and honor, whether he be of one sect or of another, or of none. elated as he told me that a white machinist had agreed to take him as an apprentice.

There is a man in Boston, a young colored man Fugitive. With a new Introduction, prepared for (William Simpson,) whose success as a crayon artist this edition. By RICHARD HILDERTH, author of 'Des-potism in America,' 'Theory of Politics,' 'History Several portraits of well known individuals have been executed by him with remarkable fidelity and finish. Lewis Hayden's new store on the corner of Cam bridge and North Russell streets,-where, in addition

try.

Each fact above stated—and others could be givenbe considered well for a colored man; but rather refusing to be satisfied with less than perfection in his chosen calling.

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN. MANCHESTER, (Mass.) Aug. 20, 1855.

Mr. Garrison-The friends of the slave held two This volume is dedicated to the Protestants of America, and professes to give a more minute detail of convent life, and a bolder revelation of the mysteries and The morning meeting was held in the open air, at the secrets of nunneries, than have ever before been sub- Depot, where a goodly number assembled. This was mitted to the American public. It is crowded with in-cidents, and very well written; but, being from an chapels being withheld, for the alleged reason that it anonymous source, and identifying no particular con- was the Sabbath day! We succeeded, however, in obvent or numbery, it can hardly be accepted as a person- taining the Congregational chapel in the evening, after all experience; though we find nothing in it that ex- said Congregational Society had held three meetings ceeds the probabilities of so unnatural a life, and so Mr. Brown had a full house, and a very attentive au dience. He took for his text- How much better is man than a sheep'-which he illustrated in a very elo PORTRAIT OF HON. HENRY WILSON .- A very perfect quent and forcible manner -- showing not only the proand finely excuted likeness of Mr. Wilson, by Groze- priety, but the necessity of pleading the cause of the lier, from a daguerrectype by Whipple, has just been down-trodden on the first day of the week, when mos published by C. H. Brainard, and is for sale by B. H. of our clergy are dumb. I think the visit of Mr. down-trodden on the first day of the week, when most Brown will do good, for, notwithstanding his faithful and uncompromising address, we obtained a collection

recently returned from Europe. L. W.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE

On the 19th inst, the Kansas House of Representa-tives considered the act to punish offences against slave property. The bill had previously been referred to a committee, and they reported a substitute, which, and being ordered not to be printed, was read thrice and passed—ayes, 24, mays none. Death is the pena y of almost every offence.

AN ACT TO PUNISH OFFENCES AGAINST SLAVE PROPRET. Sec. 1. Every person, bond or free, convicted of raise ar rebellion of slaves, free negroes or mulattees.

ing a rebellion of slaves, free negroes or mulattor-shall suffer death. Sec. 2. Every free person who shall aid in any rele. ion of slaves, &c., or do any overt act in lion of shaves, occ., or do any over not in rutherance thereof—shall suffer death.

Sec. 3. If any free person shall by speaking, writing, advise, induce, &c., and shave

or printing, advise, induce, &c., any slave, conspire against or murder any citizen of Kashall import or aid in importing such documents and interest of the control of the

shall suffer death.

Sec. 4. If any person shall entice, decoy, or early out of Konsas any slave belonging to another, with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such river, or procure the freedom of such slave, he shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard laber for not less further than the suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard laber for not less further than the suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard laber for not less further than the suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard laber for not less further than the suffer death. than ten years.

Sec. 5. If any person shall assist in enticing, &c., (as bove)—he shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard abor for not less than ten years.

labor for not less than ten years.

Sec. 6. If any person shall entice or carry away out of any State or Territory of the United States, any slave * * * and shall bring such slave to this Territory, &c., * * * he shall suffer death, or be imprisced at hard labor for not less than ten years.

Sec. 7. If any person shall entice any slave to escape from the service of his master or owner * * or shall the state of the sta from the service of his master or owner * * * or shall aid any slave in escaping * * * he shall be imprised at hard labor for not less than five years.

Sec. 8. If any person in this territory shall aid or harbor any escaped slave from another State . . . such persons shall be punished in like maner as if such slave had escaped from his master in this terri-Sec. 9. If any person shall resist any officer while at-Sec. 9. If any person snall resist any officer while at-tempting to arrest any slave that may have escaped * * or shall rescue such slave, or aid such slave to escape from the officer—the person so officialing shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than two

sec. 10. If any marshal, sheriff or constable, or the deputy of any such officer, shall, when required, refuse to aid or assist, in the aid or capture of any slare that may have escaped, such officers shall be fined not less than \$100, nor more than \$500.

than \$100, nor more than \$500.

Sec. 11. If any person print, write, introduce into, publish or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in bringing into, printing, publishing, or circulating within this territory, any book, paper, &c., containing any statements, doutrines, &c., calculated to produce a disaffection among the slaves of this territory—he shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than five years.

labor for not less than five years.

Sec. 12. If any free person, by speaking or by writing, assert or maintain, that persons have not the right to hold slaves in the territory, or shall introduce into to hold sloves in the territory, or shall introduce into Kansas, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into the territory, written, printed or pablished, in this territory, any book, paper, magaine, pamphlet or circular, containing any denial of the rights of persons to hold slaves in this territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by inprisonment at hard labor, for a term not less than

13. No person who is conscientiously opposed to holding slaves * * * * shall sit as a juror, on the trial of any prosecution of any violation of any of the sections of this act. Act to be in force after Sept. 15, 1855.

The St. Louis Democrat condemns the act in strong anguage. Calling attention to the 12th section, it says: * This is neither more nor reasonable ence of opinion on a constitutional question a penitrative of continuous and the pillery tiary offence. It establishes the prison and the pillery constitutional law, in preference to the human wind . This is neither more nor less than making a differas the arbiter of constitutional law, in preference to the judiciary of the land, and makes the human mind square its convictions to the ideas of a few accidentally elected legislators. The "Procrustean bed" has been a myth heretofore; it promises soon to be a shamble and a slaughter house in reality. Men are no longer to be pt with a moral questions, without suffering the ignominious penalities of a State Penitentiary, and this is called opening the Territories to the people of the whole Union, and admitting all persons to the cajorment of its fair land.

Squatter sovereignty was much lauded by General Cass and Mr. Douglas, in the outset, and yet, under his phase of it, both Mr. Douglas and Cass would be sent to the State Prison, if they dared to utter in Kansas Territory what they have repeatedly said in glowing language in the Senate of the United States.'

MOTTOES OF THE MEMBERS. In the published sheet containing the names, residences, ages, &c., of the members, a new feature habeen introduced, peculiar to Kansas alone. It is the been introduced, peculiar to Kansas alone. It is the adoption of armorial bearings and mottoes by each of the Solons, which, it may be presumed, are intended to indicate each one's "strong pint." I enclose you the exhibit, from which you can make such extracts as are proper.

We omit the ages, residences and politics of the members, as they have already been given by us, but here are the motions of the newly installed Barons of Kansas.—St. Louis Democrat.

THE TERRITORY-EXCELSIOR.

T. Johnson, President, Justice to all. R. R. Reese, President pro-tem., Just laws and rigid John W. Ferman, The Organic Act-our charter of

Liberty.
A. M. Coffey, 'The Union, it must be preserved.' A. M. Coffey, 'The Union, it must be preserved.'
D. Lykins, Cuba must be annexed.
Wm. P. Richardson, Hemp for negro-stealers.
H. J. Strickler, The South and her Institutions.
L. J. Eastin, Negro slavery for Kansas. 'Good.'
D. A. N. Grover, Homestead for the Squatters.
Wm. Barbee, Majority shall rule.
Juo. Donaldson, The cause I advocate must succeed.

It is right, it is just.

A. McDonald, 'United we stand.' A. McDonald, 'United we stand.' E. Chapman, As an American, I reverence the Con-itution, now and forever. Chas. H. Grover, Clk., A new treaty with the Dela-

Thos. C. Hughes, En'g Clk., Down with the Nation-HOUSE OF BEPRESENTATIVES.

M. Banks, 'Justice and truth.' H. Browne, 'Be just and fear not.'
B. C. Harris, Act justly but fearlessly.
A. Heiskill, 'The South—her rights and inter-

Alexander S. Johnson, Peaceably if we can, foreibly R. L. Kirk, 'My country—my whole country.' Frank. J. Marshall, 'Be sure you're right, then go

Wm. G. Mathias, No disorganization-no facations.

M. W. McGee, Kansas with Southern institutions.
H. D. McMeekin, 'We fight to conquer.'
A. Payne, Union first—South all the time,
Samuel Soutz, Onward march to victory.
W. H. Tebbs, Non-intercourse and Southern rights.
G. W. Ward, Justice and the South.
T. W. Waterson, Kansas for the South, now and far

Jonah Weddle, 'Kansas, the South and the Union.' Jas. Whitlock, My country's flag. Samuel A. Williams, 'Kansas and the Union.'

J. H. Stringfellow, Speaker, Squatter rights, J. C. Anderson, Speaker, pro. tem., Vox populi, vst J. M. Lyle, Chief Clerk, Civil and religious liberty.

John Martin, As't. Clerk, Strict constru Constitution.

J. C. Thomson, Engrossing clerk, 'To the victors be long the spoils."

B. F. Simmons, Enrolling Clerk, Union only when it protects our interests.

WHIPPING AN ABOLITIONIST. The Stringfalloe Squatter Sovereign of August 7, describes, in the following classic terms, what it styles a 'most interesting common and the string of the st

'The most interesting ceremony ever witnessed in "The most interesting ceremony ever this town, was the whipping of a "live abolitionist, with the euphonious name of J. W. B. Kelly, who hais all the way from Cincinnati, Ohio, by Mr. Grafte all the way from Cincinnati, Ohio, by Mr. Grafte Thomason, late of Clay County, Missouri. Mr. Thomason, a short time ago, lost a valuable negro woman, ason, a short time ago, lost a valuable negro woman, ason, a short time ago, lost a valuable negro woman, ason, as when the word in the subject of this article, the thieving scoundred who is the subject of this article, Kelly, who was heard to express himself in the matter, Kelly, who was heard to express himself in the matter, Kelly, who was heard to express himself in the matter, as promothed Mr. Thomason for being a safety. severely reproached Mr. Thomason for being a slave holder. Mr. Thomason, on hearing of the matter, called on the said Kelly, who gave him to understand that he tild not created. Mr. called on the said Kelly, who gave him to undersaft that he did not speak to men who owned negroes. Mr. Thomason did not wait for a further expression from him, but seized the independent individual, and nearly wore him out against the ground. A friend attempting to interfere, was by one blow from the powerful fist of Mr. Thomason, landed backwards "on the other side of Jordan."

'A meeting of the citizens was called on the following morning, and a committee appointed to command

Kelly to leave sence in the initiation from the left our to come back, hope performs. The excitet so lauded in the initiation in the content of the sentence o tionist. The and the press a committee leave the plat there. Kelly resolved to pland to this et signatures to these who ret en out of the for a free cou

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kepablican put the city of Pov ooo. The spea Hon. Franklii Washburn. H Hon. S. P. Be Mayall, Mr. Hon. John P. Shire; Ex-Ge Wade of Ohi and Mr. Patta ass. It is said that human fi tions in the Platform Declaring it that human fi tions in the Platform That the compartial government of the cought to be in the put to be put to be in the put to be in the put to be put to b

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the place at one hour's notice. The ab-num of the article "tar," prevented the sonning him a coat of tar and feathers, on between two days; and should he ever will be forced to go through with a tight

ent caused by the dastardly performance manner caused by the dastardly performance intensity and the street, was kept up by a public the street, was kept up by a public to endorse the whipping of a 'live abolic to endorse the whipping of a 'live abolic to endorse the street of Kelly being declared a nuisance, result of Kelly being declared a nuisance, see was appointed to inform him that he must see was appointed to inform him that he must see was appointed to obtain the street of the parg the town of all resident Abolitionists, and a committee was appointed to obtain and a committee was appointed to the resoutions, it being declared that the the countries are the document should be driven be town. Beautiful state of things this is

From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 15. ANOTHER FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE. I SCHOOL TRIP OVER THE UNDERGROUND RAIL

Way to Catch Chattels is not to come to Chicago energy morning, there was some little excitement elsy morning, there was a state-owner of the caused by the report that a slave-owner out, caused by the Routh, in search of one of his vei here from the South, in search of one of his vei here. And that he had made all the argin in his recapture and rendition to slavery.

es appear to be these :es appear to be these :estapped and smart young negro man escaped
stelligent and smart young negro man escaped eligot and smart young months ago, and af-ser in Kentucky, some months ago, and af-ser and agers and narrow escapes incidental to this color from the dark and bloody land, ar-chicago, where he has remained. His his condition, where he has remained. His in Chicago, where he has remained. His magh obtained information which led him to his runaway was here, and at once made that his runaway was here, and at once made nied to come and catch him. Valiant Kentuck-hid thou not know that the soil of Chicago was nod, and that the air from our prairie was so at le who once has breathed it, never again be-

ave! ntuckian, accompanied by some of his friends. As slave factorish, accompanied by some of his friends, featorish, accompanied by some of his friends, el here on Monday night, and on yesterday inget forth to walk over the city. Scarcely had set two equares when he met his clave! The resist was mutual and instantaneous. Neither parod upon the order of their going, but went at the nuster to the United States Commissioner's, to eat the necessary papers for the recapture of his salle the negro made a straight bee-line for the of the underground railroad, and in less than an sest on his way to Canada. Kentuckian, in the mean time, got out all his a, made all his arrangements, secured his law-the only one he could obtain being a Mr. Caulrecully from Kentucky—and spent all the after male rening in hunting for the escaped chattel,

In recently from Kentucky—and spent all the aftersud eresing in hunting for the escaped chattel,
such the less tide antering his head that he had
the sity. The colored people of the city amused
the sity is a such a such as a such a such as a su blaster who depended on nigger-catching for ag it is well known that, hitherto, there has at one lawer in town who ever stooped to this and he, having prospered a little, has now another lawyer who did attempt to catch

reseasanter that the odium which followed the act great that he was obliged to change his name, sen that did not shield him from obloquy, in the evening, the Kentuckian and his friends med, that by that time the chattel was almost Canada, and with heavy hearts they gave up the swaring, in tones not loud but deep, that of all places they had ever seen, Chicago was entitled

have intelligence of the concentration at Leona in Texas, of an 'auxiliary force intended for the new of the Santa Anna government in Mexico. hment of a government favorable to the reseasement is a government involved to the resea of leas. It is a verred that the first detached arrived there on the 15th July, more than a state of a state of the expedition was exceed to cross the Mexican boundary, and enter a the invasion of a friendly soil for the overse of a government at amity with the United its, on the 24th ult. The purpose of the gathering of a matter of inference and suspicion. Its leader published as address to the people of Texas, declarableding 'to displace the far-famed Santa Anna, reset a more republican form of government,' with allimate object 'of establishing the proud Americale over its protection.' The name subscribed to salters in that of Capt. Henry, who distinguished self by individual exploits of daring and gallantry, by his military bearing in command of the Texas atters, during the Mexican war. His resolute and trained character is a guarantee of the carnessness offeren' It is averred that the first detachned character is a guarantee of the earnestness unter character is a guarantee of the carnessness shich the enterprise is undertaken, and of energy with which it will be prosecuted. In-it may be assumed that an invasion of Mexico already been accomplished across the Texan bor-in defance of law and of the moral sentiment of senance of inw and of the moral sentiment of supple of the United States. This is the third experiment of the country to take part in civil war, or for purformance within the last two years. Colonel of first invaded Lower California, and, after staintained take with rapine and bloodshed, expiated an includent with the loss of both his followers. efeat with the loss of half his followers. Then should have been restrained as the enemy of from farther outrage on his race, by being sub-the punishment due to piratical crimes, he was mosted to devise a new scheme of robbery and mosters to devise a new scheme or roobery and robbins of the company of the compa public peace and jeopard the great intercountry; and if the danger is less in degree weaker nationalities like Mexico and Nicaraas water nationalities like Mexico and Nicara-reagrieved, than if the like outrage had been at the bepreparated against the power of Spain, frample, in the maintenance of which the national it involved, is equally violated, the law set at ex, and the authority of the Federal Government had on and condemned.—N. Y. Journal of Com-

The Mexican correspondent of the Tribune give interesting particulars of the Texan connection the recolution of the Mexican Frontier. The rich ere in the neighorhood of Sau Antonio, he says, sent an agent to Vidaurri, with the proposition of he will make a treaty guaranteeing the surren-ded of the proposition of the propos eiprocate the act by returning all persons who to Texas, and also place 1000 men at the disposal quipped and officered in the same manner roops of the United States, and bear ail mm until the troops so furnished shall arrive at slass that Vidaeri may designate.

Texans had already raised \$200,000 for the pur-ted their agent had already had an interview Vidaeri at Saltillo.

MAY GATHERING IN MAINE.—The members of the DATHERING IN MAINE.—The members of the as party of Maine assembled on the 14th, in a Portland, to the number of from 12,000 to 15,-5 peakers were Hon. Noah Smith, Ex-Gov. Kent, sakin Mussey, Dr. Amos Nourse, Hon. Israel m., Hon. Freeman Morse, Hon. John J. Perry, P. Benson, Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden, Hon. Mr. Mr. Stevens and Mr. Richmond of Maine; ha P. Hale, Hon. James Bell of New Hamp-Ex-Gov. Cleaveland of Connecticat; Hon. B. F. Ohio, Hon. N. P. Banks of Massachusetts, Patternon of the Parkeville Luminary, of Kanisaid to have been the largest political gath-

the present crisis

agrees is false to its secred trusts until it ngrues is false to its sacred trusts until its datery in the District of Columbia.

Figure Slave Law is unconstitutional, and be immediately and unconditionally repealed, is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit duction of new slave States.

Indicate the control of the c

at the Republican party accept the principles and substructed slavery sectional and freedom naast regive strongly recommends Governor Mor-neufrage of the people for a re-election, declar-pertension and execution of the Maine law to of the fundamental principles of the Republican of Maine.

The Attrible shipsweek is reported to have oc-biving a loss of seven handred lives—mostly Chinesel

From the Milwaukie Wisconsin, August 8.

THE LYNCHING OF DEBAR IN WISCONSIN.

Mob law has triumphed, and the murderer Debar has been sent to answer for his crimes by the hands of an infuriated people. Despite the military force, despite the laws, which have been trampled under foot, he was torn from the hands of justice, and deprived of life almost instantly. We lay briefly before our read-

despite the laws, which have been trampled under foot, he was tora from the hands of justice, and deprived of life almost instantly. We lay briefly defore our read-crs the record:—

The case, as was anticipated, came up yesterday afternoon. Judge Larabee charged the Grand Jury briefly, and with his usual ability. They resired, and after a session of more than an hour brought in an indictment against the murderer for wilfall murder. While the Grand Jury were in session, several attempts were made to break through the guard of soldiers that surrounded the Court House, and forcibly seign the prisoner; the attempt proved a fallure.

Contrary to all expectations, bebar on being arraigned pleaded not guilty. He was it is said induced to put in this plea by the advice of his sounsel, although had previously made, a confession of his guilt. The Judge immediately directed the Sheriff to return the prisoner to jult to await his trial. The Sheriff with his antitants started with the prisoner, and the said induced to put in this plea by the advice of his guilt. The Judge immediately directed the Sheriff to return the prisoner to jult to await his trial. The Sheriff with his antitants started with the prisoner and have the excited mob made a rease of the said induced to the was then seized by the infuriated people, who beat him with clubs, and jumped and stamped on his body, until life was nearly extinct; then tying a rope to his bed; they dragged him the distance of half a mile, and hung him by the heals to a tree, where he was hanging at 8 o'clock last evening.

This tragedy is without a parallel in the annals of Wisconsin. It is a fearful thing for the people to take the law in their own hands, and although bebar has, perhaps, deserved the fate the has received, we hold that the laws, however insufficient they may be should be apheld and respected to you ean dail.

The mob, we understand, numbered more than two thousand, and the military forces not namely complete the proper of the pool to the week of the cover of the pr

We are called upon to record another case of mobility by the fire-caters in Western Missouri. The Rev. H. Wiley preacher in charge of the Harrisonville Circuit, Missouri Conference, was on Thursday, 23 that, arrested on the highway by a guag of eighteen failt, arrested on the highway by a guag of eighteen failt, arrested on the highway by a guag of eighteen failt, arrested on the highway by a guag of eighteen failt, arrested on the highway by a guag of eighteen failt, and the most another failt in the present of the high of the control of the same accused of preaching Abolition decrimes and circularing Abolition documents, and that it was necessary he should go with them to Harrisonville, in order to have the charges investigated. The party stopped for supper at a cobin in the prairie, where the bottle was defined and the presence.

After supper they went on to Harrisonville with their prisoner, and a guard of three men was set over him during the night. Next morning he was walked been appointed a committee to search his effects, the description of the same of the same

A Mass Meeting of all persons, without distinction of party, 'interested in the great question now agitating the public mind,' is called to meet at New Salem Centre, on Tuesday, Aug. 28, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following speakers, among others, are announced to address the meeting: Hon. Henry Wilson, Lieut. Gov. Brown, Hon. Jno. W. Foster, of Monson; John L. Swit, Esq., of Boston, and Hon. A. A. Richmond, of North Adams. It will undoubtedly be a great turn out.

THE 'BLOODY MONDAY' AT LOUISVILLE.

spectacle must have been shooking.

From the Case County (Mo.) Gazette, Aug. 2.

SLAVE EXCITEMENT.

Our citizens were somewhat excited last week, by the discovery of a scheme formed by several negroes in the vicinity to run away. The discovery of the plot was the contemporary of the plot was the county, had run away, and was arrested at Sapitate's in Kaness Territory, by Rev. Mr. Farmer, our fellow townsman, who brought him here and lodged him in the sum of the county of of the co

Brown, Hon. Jno. W. Foster, of Monson; John L. Swift,
Esq., of Boston, and Hon. A. A. Richmond, of North
Adams. It will undoubtedly be a great turn out.

The second of the Society of Friends, was drowned on Monday evening last, in Squam Lake in that town.

Town, but voted in Oakland, was killed at Schardeins.

Our visit was first to the Court-House, where we found the corpse of Francis Quinn, who had been shot, found the oppose of Francis Quinn, who had been shot, found the ourse of his own houses. He was a man who, for twenty-five years, had been a resident opportune to build up the lower end of the city than any other man—who was a quiet, inoffen-

sive old man, known only to be beloved and respected. But he was guilty of two unpardonable crimes—he was born in Ireland, and was a Catholic—yes, three crimes,

place where he feels himself in hourly danger of losing his life. While the mob was at its highest pitch of excitement, engaged in this work of destruction, the most painful sights were witnessed. Poor women were fleeing with their children, and little mementoes of home that were brought from the father-land; men were covering before the multitude, and hiding themselves wherever opportunity offered; while most painful of all sights, the stars and stripes waved at the head of sacrilegious mobites. Visiting yesterday the scene of these outrages, we were sickened at the ruin that had been wrought, the homes devastated, furniture broken and burned, and the poor inhabitants gathered about the remnants of their property, terrified at every sound, lest it might be the signal of another attack.

In the course of the day, two coopers' shops were burned, and three or four more Germans were killed in the eastern part of the city.

In the lower part of the city, the difficulties originated near the corner of Chapel and Main Streets.—About face o'clock, a man named Rhoads pursued an Irishman into a house on Main street, was fired at and killed. John Hudson, residing on Green street, near the corner of Preston, was shot in the eighth Ward, about the same time. William Graham, a foundryman, while assisting Rhoads, was shot in the back of the head by Barrett, an Irishman. Barrett was immediately seized, shot and hung, but not dying, he was taken to sill, where he expired during the night.

Cleveland Leader.

Cleveland Lea

tected and shot. Another who came out covered with a blanket, and leaning on the arm of his wife, was torn away and deliberately shot.

To escape from within to the street without being killed, was almost a matter of impossibility. How many of these miserable people thus caged in their own houses, were burned alive, there can be no computation. The blackened and charred remains of some have been discovered, while we hear of wives and children whose husbands and fathers are not to be found.

But we have neither the time nor the heart now to comment as we wish and intend to do, on the terrible occurrences of Monday, of the deep and damning disgrace they have inflicted upon our city, and of the severe blow they have given to her progress and prosperity.

The New York Evening Post has a letter from a correspondent who visited Louisville on the day of election, and who speaks as follows of the general character and appearance of the mob:

CASE OF PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1855.

care of man, knows solly to be beloved and respected. But he was gailty of our unperclusable crimes—he was here in treated, and was a constrained on the control of the con

which will soon swell into a flood, and if Kane is tardy in doing justice, will sweep him from his seat and drown him in its depths.

Noble men and women of Pennsylvania, it is for you to say how long an innocent man shall be imprisoned for a righteous act—under a pretence, too, which could imprison any one of you. If we will allow such acts of judicial despotism to go unrebuked, our language is:

Fellow slaves, our chains are cast—the manacles are upon our wrists, the gyves upon our ancles.'—Norristown (Pa.) Olive Branch, Aug. 7.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON is a man of about five-and-Passmore Williamson is a man of about five-and-thirty years. He has a wife, who is now near her confinement, and two children, and is one of the most worthy and estimable citizens in Philadelphia. And by whom was this citizen dragged from his family, and thrown into a gloomy dungeon? By a Southern slave driver; by a man who has no mere feeling than a hog. If a similar outrage had been committed in Austria or Russia, the Democratic press would have clamored against it; but as it was committed in Republican America, and by a Democratic Judge, it was all right, of course, and in accordance with law! How much longer will this nation be cursed with such a Judiciary? We may answer—just as long as the people of the North sustain a party which countenances such acts.—
Cleveland Leader. Cleveland Leader

The acts of incentiarism that we have just recorded, while outrageous themselves, do not compare in atrocity with the dreadful murders that were committed at the same time. Seeking to escape death from the flames, the wretched inhabitants reached the street only to meet death in another form. As soon as one appeared at a door, he was fired at and generally killed. A number were taken off badly wounded, and others, shot to pieces, returned to the burning houses, prefering rather to be burned than to meet the infuriated mob. One man escaping in woman's clothes, was detected and shot. Another who came out covered with a blanket, and leaning on the arm of his wife, was torn away and deliberately shot.

To escape from within to the street without being killed, was almost a matter of impossibility. How many of these miserable people thus caged in their own houses, were burned alive, there can be no computation. The blackened and charred remains of some have been discovered, while we have of wives and children whose discovered, while we have of wives and children whose

A QUIET PLACE TO LIVE IN.—The last reports from Kansas represents that every settlement was forming a rifle brigade, running bullets, making cartridges, and going through the drill exercise. From this species of industry, it is not difficult to surmise what the green will be a surmise what the

Maine, on Friday last. Twenty-six dwellings were consumed, and the total loss is about 100,000.

Crossing the Atlantic in three Days .- A

consumed, and the total loss is about 100,000.

The New York Evening Post has a letter from a correspondent who visited Louisville on the day of election, and who speaks as follows of the general character and appearance of the mob:

'I arrived at 3 P. M., from Cincinnati, and heard rumors of several men having been killed, the military called out, &c. A large open wagon drove up to the Louisville Hotel, with eight or ten half drunken out. laws, armed with clubs, and brandishing them with facre gestures and savage yells. Each had a yellow election ticket stuck in his hat-band, the destructive badge of Know Nothinghom. After a chink, they wen of shouting and cursing.

A brewary was broken open, and its barrels distributed among the crowd. An engine company loitered wanning the crowd of the louise to take the lead. They would meet an Irishman and push him with their clubs, crying, 'Move him—move him 'u mittle poor fellow would run to escape, which was the signal for all to pursue and beat him. In this way they literally beat out the brains of a harmless man who was quiety going his cown way.

At seven we heard an alarm of fire, and returned to the Louise will be total company and the convention of the country of the course o

ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR

The undersigned, in behalf of the Anti-Slavery friends of Abington, desire to call the attention of all persons interested in the slave's redemption in this and the neighboring towns to a Fair, which they propose to hold the first week in October next, in aid of the Mas-

sachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

In the prosecution of this work, we sek the aid and cooperation of all who value freedom and hate oppres-sion. From all such, and for this end, we solicit donations of money, useful and fancy articles, children's clothing, -in short, any thing which the minds of friends may suggest as neat and saleable.

Donations for the above object may be forwarded to either of the undersigned, as may best suit the convenience of the donors.

All communications should be addressed to Mrs. E.

M. RANDALL, North Abington, Mass.

ENGLINE M. RANDALL, VENA CHARGEBLAIN,
LUCY J. WHITING, HARRIET L. RANDALL, ANNA FORD, ABIGAIL N. ARNOLD, SARAH FORD, THAIS BATES, SALLY H. POOL, BETSEY SHAW, AUGUSTA M. DYER, RACHEL SHAW.

AGENTS FOR THE WESTERN FIELD.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society have appointed Stephen S. Foster of Massachusetts, and JOHN H. PHILLEO and AARON M. Powers of New York, lecturing Agents for the coming season in the Western States. It is expected that their term of service will commence with the annual meeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, to be held at Alliance, Ohio, on the 25th inst., and two days following. It is also expected that CHARLES C. BURLEIGH will begin a term of Anti-Slavery lecturing in Ohio, Michigan, &c., as an agent of the American A. S. Society, about October 1st.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.—The annual Anti-Slavery Convention for the County of Barnstable will be held in the New Hall in HARWICH, on SATURDAY, Sept. 8th, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M., and continuing that evening, and on SUNDAY, 9th, through the day. The members of the County Society, and the friends of freedom generally, together with all who desire to know and receive the truth, are especially invited, and earnessly entreated to attend.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, WM. W. BROWN, and other speakers, are engaged to be present.

The this Convention surpass in numbers, zeal and efficiency, all heretofore held on the Cape.

J. O. BAKER,

Committee

J. O. BAKER,
NATH'L ROBBINS,
J. H. ROBBINS,

Committee

of
Arrangements.

WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the Amer-can Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in Essex County, Mass., as fellows : Newburyport,

.. 28. .. 31. Sept. 2. Tuesday, Friday, Sunday, Groveland, Georgetown, Marblehead,

ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will spend a portion of the au-tumn in Pennsylvania;—and is expected to attend the meeting in NORRISTOWN, on Saturday, Sept. 1st.

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society will be held at ALLIANCE, Stark Co., O., commencing on Saturday, the 25th day of August, and will probably continue three days. The place selected by the Executive Committee is easy of access, and it is believed the accommodations of those in attendages will be appelled.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

in attendance will be ample.
BENJ. S. JONES, Rec. Sec. Salem, Ohio, Aug. 1, 1855.

OHIO YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

The next annual session of the Ohio Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends will be held at Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio, commencing the 22d of September, to continue three days.

All persons, without regard to creed, sect, sex, color, position or location, are invited to attend and co-overate

position or location, are invited to attend and co-operate in discussing all questions connected with the welfare of man, and assist in promoting such instrumentalities as tend to elevate all in their relations to the universe.

ESTHER HARRIS, ISAAC TRESCOTT, Clerks.

EMPLOY COLORED MECHANICS. A young colored blacksmith, who has had experience in plough-making and other iron work incidental to a farm, is now in quest of a situation. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornbill.

5000 Copies Sold in Two Days, My Bondage and My Freedom,

BY FREDERICK DOUGLASS. One Vol., 12mo., 464 pp., Illustrated. Price, \$1.25.

WHY SO POPULAR? It is the Work of an American Slave,

Therefore excites American Sympathy!

Every line and letter are his own. And it is a Volume of Truth and Power! It tells the earnest, startling truth, Without ranting or madness It addresses the intellect and the heart ! Every free Press chants its praise,

Every free Voter will read it, And every Bookseller supply it. MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers,

25 Park Row, New York, and 107 Genesee st., Auburn. School for Young Ladies.

THE subscribers will open a School for Young La-dies, in Thorndike's Building, Summer street, on the third Monday in September next. The Course of Study embraces the English branches, including the higher Mathematics and the Natural Sciences; the Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian and Spanish Languages.

Terms: \$100 per annum, without extra charges. Applications may be made at Little, Brown & Co's, 112, and Eben. Clapp's, 184, Washington street, Boston, or directly to the subscribers,

CHARLES BURTON, Plymouth, INCREASE S. SMITH, Centre st., Dorchester. Boston, August 10, 1855.

An Appropriate Bridal Present. THE TRUE WAY TO SECURE A HAPPY HOME AND HEALTHY CHILDREN.

MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE, THE REPRODUCTIVE ELEMENT IN MAN, AS A MEANS TO HIS ELE-VATION AND HAPPINESS.

BY HENRY C WRIGHT. SECOND EDITION, ENLARGED. Just published and for sale by BELA MARSH, 15 Franklin street. Price, \$1.00. July 20.

July 20.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA YEAR-LY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS for 1855—a pamphlet of 96 pages, just issued. It embraces—1, Minutes of the Meeting; 2, Its Testimonies (on the Evils of Tobacco, the Sin of Slavery, the Cause and Prevention of Crime, and the Wrongs of the Indians;) 3, Its correspondence, (including letters from J. G. Whittier, W. L. Garrison, Paulina W. Davis, Rev. E. Buckingham, and others;) 4, Its Exposition of Sentiments. Also, an account of the Dedication of the Longwood Meeting-House, and two Discourses by Theodore Parker—one of 'The Delights of Piety,' and the other of 'The Relation between the Ecclesiastical Institutions and the Religious Consciousness of the American People.

iean People.'

Sold at the Anti-Slavery Offices in New York, Philadelphia and Boston; by Thomas Curtis, 134 Arch st., Philadelphia; by Joseph A. Dugdale, Hamorton; and by Lewis Marshall, West Chester, Pa. Price, 15 cents single; 8 copies for \$1 00; 18 copies for \$2 00. The postage on the pamphlet, when prepaid, is 6 cents; not prepaid, 9 cents. It will be sent, post paid, to any one who may order it, for seven three cents postage stamps.

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ROBEL

Robert S

POETRY.

From the Independent. SUMMER STUDIES.

TO A PRIEND WHO COMPLAINED THAT HE COULD NO STUDY IN JUNE. Why shouldst thou study in the month of June, In dusky books of Greek and Hebrew lore, When the Great Teacher of all glorious things Passes in hourly light before thy door?

There is a brighter book unrolling now; Fair are its leaves as is the tree of heaven, All veined and dewed; and gemmed with wondrou signs,

To which a healing, mystic power is given. A thousand voices to its study call, From the fair hill-top, from the waterfall ; Where the bird singeth, and the yellow bee, And the breeze talketh from the airy tree.

Now is that glorious resurrection time, When all earth's buried beauties have new birth : Behold the yearly miracle complete, God hath created a new heaven and earth

No flower but hastes his livery to don ; God bids thee to his marriage feast of joy,-Let thy soul put the wedding garment on All fringed with festal gold the barberry stands. The ferns exultant clap their new-made wings, The hemlock nestles broideries of fresh green,

No tree that wants his joyful garments new,

And thousand bells of pearl the blueberry rings The long, light fingers of the old white pines, Do becken thee into the flickering wood. Where moving spots of light show mystic flowers, And wavering music fills the dreamy hours.

Hast thou no time for all this wondrous show-No thought to spare? Wilt thou forever be With the last year's dry flower-stalk and dead leaves, And no new shoot or blossom on thy tree

See how the pines push off their last year's leaves, And stretch beyond them with exultant bound; The grass and flowers with living power o'ergrow Their last year's remnants on the greening ground.

Wilt thou, then, all thy wintry feelings keep, The old dead routine of thy book-writ lore. Nor deem that God can teach by one bright hour What life bath never taught to thee before?

See what vast leisure, what unbounded rest, Lie in the bending dome of the blue sky ; Ah! breathe that life-born languor from thy breast, And know once more a child's unreasoning joy.

Ceuse, cease to think, and be content to be ; Swing safe at anchor in fair Nature's bay ; Reason no ... e, but o'er thy quiet soul Let God's sweet teachings ripple their soft way.

Soar with the birds, and flutter with the leaf : Dance with the seeded grass in fringy play; Sail with the cloud ; wave with the dreaming pine, And float with Nat are all the live-long day.

Call not such hours an idle waste of life : Land that lies fallow gains a quiet power; It tressures, from the brooding of God's wings, Strength to unfold the future tree and flower

So shall it be with thee, if restful still Thou rightful studiest in the summer hour ; Like a deep fountain which a brook doth fill, Thy mind in seeming rest doth gather power. And when the summer's glorious show is past,

Its miracles no longer charm the sight, The treasured riches of these thoughtful hours Shall make thy wintry musings warm and bright. Andover, June 22

From the Boston Telegraph. THE NEW STAMESE TWINS.

Who has not heard of the famous twins That rule o'er the mighty realm of the West? The world points its finger at them, and grins To see them standing breast to breast, Bound together in close communion By that strange ligament called 'the Union.'

North has a frame robust and strong ; Puny and pale is his brother South ; North helps the stricken thing along, Putting food to its little mouth : And for the weakling's feeble veins, Blood from his own strong heart he drains.

Yet with the wail of a neevish child. a little one to the strong Utters his imprecations wild, Bidding him yield to his foolish whim ; Vowing else-a vow most vain-He will sever the bond that binds the twain

As if little South could afford to part W th the life but for which its own life would die As if the North could not bear the smart, And staunch the wound of the sundered tie; And be freed from the body, diseased, half-dead, Which sorely hinders its own free tread !

Yet the petted child, with his insolent airs, Is the plague of his stronger brother's life ; If his will is crossed, he threatens and swears,
And vainly flashes his little toy-knife: Strange that the feeble imp of spite Should bully the strong when his cause is right.

Sure, such a strange monstrosity O'er a realm so fair shall not always range : Union like this cannot always be, Sudden and swif there will come a change :-Lo! there's a new thing under the sun-They that were two before-are one.

Stouter of frame, and longer of limb, With a stronger heart, and larger brain, Walketh a giant stern and grim, Over the re ilm where ruled the twain : The two are one-all strifes are ended. Bodies and souls in one life blended.

HVMN.

Composed by Rev. JOHN PIERFONT, to be sung at the erection of the Monument on the grave of Asa R. Wing.

> Over thy grassy grave, Friend of the hunted slave. This pile we rear ; In an unfaltering trust, That future time, more just, Will reverence the dust Reposing here.

Thy cross was bravely borne, Thy martyr-crown was worn Without a sigh ; Thy pitying tears have gushed For the enslaved and crushed, And when thy voice was hushed. Calm could'st thou die.

Peace to thy resting-place, Hated and wronged; Thy praise, here little known, By angel trumpets blown Round the Eternal throne, Shall be prolonged.

MORTALITY.

So fails, so languishes, grows dim and dies, All that this world is proud of. From their spher The stars of human glory are cast down ; Perish the roses and the flowers of kings, Princes and amperors, and the crowns and palms Of all the mighty, withered and consumed

the resurrenction of Christ, as an actual occurrence, but to show that, as it is narrated, it is attended with as many discrepances and difficulties are are found so ingeniously, and, it is affirmed, so fatally, in regard to nake the state of the state

I propose to state a few problems that have aris en in my mind, in investigating for myself the Bi-blical history of the resurrection of Christ. I assume that the gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, were written by known persons, whose and John, were written by known persons, whose names they bear, and that they were all eye-witnesses of facts recorded by each; that their written testimony has come down to us with absolute certainty of being in their own words, without interpolation, or alteration, or suppression. I assume a great deal. It might be difficult to substantiate all these points, which yet are obsolutely necessary to prove the fact of Christ's resurrection.

I propose to look at the recorded facts, so as to view the resurrection, not as a simple article of

view the resurrection, not as a simple article of belief, but as a number of particulars. I wish to make my creed on this subject more minute: 1st. Who came first to the sepulchre!

1st. Who came first to the sepulchre?
Matthew says Mary Magdalene and the other
Mary. Mark says, Mary Magdalene and Mary the
mother of James (the other Mary of Matthew)
and Salome. Luke says, Mary Magdalene and
Mary the mother of James, and Joanna and other
women. John says, Mary Magdalene.
Here I discover that none but John wrote from
personal knowledge. He, who personally investigated this wonderful and central fact, says Mary
Magdalene came, and told him and Peter.
Well, who was first at the sepulchre?
I can't tell, I am sure. They all agree that
Mary Magdalene was there, but differ as to the
others. I do not think my first question can be
positively answered.

positively answered.
How would Mary Magdalene compare with tain persons who testify to modern miracles, as moral character, sanity, general credibility! She had once seven devils cast out of her;

the actual devils were denied, she must have been quite deranged; in either case, she is a poor witness in such a momentous case, when compared ness in such a momentous case, when compared with the moral and mental character of thousands who testify to certain strange facts they declare they have witnessed now-a-days, and who yet are utterly disbelieved and charitably pronounced in-

2d. At what precise time did these women visit

Matthew says, 'As it began to dawn.' Mark says, 'Very early in the morning, at the rising of the sun;' in the Greek, 'Anateiltantos tou heliou; the sun having arisen. Luke says, 'Very early in the morning.' John says, 'Early, when it was Well, at what precise time did these women visit

by, it was clearly very early in the morning.

while it was yet dark, after sunrise! I am afraid these witnesses, testifying to such a very wonderful and strange thing, if cross-ques-tioned by our modern scribes and lawyers in our nhedrim, would not precisely agree here. I fear creeds would not be uniform. Sunrise and dark are not precisely the same to the eyes of skeptics of the nineteenth century, who are deci-dedly of opinion that Swedenborg was a lunatic, and that Judge Edmonds and thousands of our known sober neighbors are suddenly turned es or addle-brained! What did these women, or this woman see,

when they came so early to the sepulchre, while it was yet dark, the sun being up? Matthew says they saw an angel, whose raiment

was white as snow, and whose countenance was like lightning, sitting upon the stone which he, the angel, had rolled away from the mouth of the sepulchre. Mark says, they saw, within the sepulchre, a 'young man, sitting on the right side. clothed in a long white garment.' He mentions that the stone was 'very great.' Luke says, they found the stone valled away from the sepulchre found the stone rolled away from the sepulchre, and they entered in, and found not the body of the Lord Jesus. 'And it came to pass, as they were much perplexed thereabout, behold, two men stood beside them in shining garments.'

Lord out of the sepulchre, and we know not where they have laid in Peter therefore went forth, and that other disciple, and came to the sepulchre. So they both ran together; and the other disciple did outran Peter, and came first to the sepulchre. And he, stoop-Peter, and came first to the sepulchre. And he, stooping down, and looking in, saw the linen clothes lying; yet went he not in. Then cometh Simon Peter following him, and went into the sepulchre and seeth the linearity of the second seeth seed to be seen to be see went away again unto their own home. But Mary stood without at the sepulchre, weeping; and, and the observance went, and seeth two angels in white, sitting, the one at the head, and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus had lain."

Here we have the testimonies of the four witnessess. Let us imagine it occurred last week in clothes line the other and looked into the sepulchre, and believed. For a yet they knew not the Scripture, that he must rise again from the dead. Then the disciples went away again unto their own home. But Mary stood without at the sepulchre, weeping; and, as she wept, she stooped down and looked into that offers away and into the sepulchre, and seeth two angels in white, sitting, the one at the head, and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus had lain."

Here we have the testimonies of the four witnesses. Let us imagine it occurred last week in the sepulchre, and walked with two of the disciples that same day, on the road to a little village about three score from Jerusalem; that he talked with them about these events, and that they did not recognize him; that—it being late, and near evening—the years of him; that—it being late, and near evening—they pressed him to tarry with them.

'And it came to pass, as he sat at meat with them, he took bread, and blessed it, and brake, and they knew him; and he vanished out of their sight.' That these two rose up the same hour of that Sunday, and 'returned to Jerusalem, and

Institutes! What harmony would they demand! How microscopic the eyes which would scrutinize every item of the story!

The stone was 'very large.' It is quite probable, then, these modern good men would argue, that it was not rolled into the sepulchre, but was quite conspicuous outside of it. Matthew asserts that the woman saw an angel sitting on this stone, with a shining face and garments. Here a modern savant would ask if angels (ethereal, mental abstractions and breaths), could roll heavy rocks that were real and no shadows, when he would not sees any nother corresponding human organs. For a given basis for the rest of the body, and they have no—basis for the rest of the body, and would include lungs, and hearts, and stomaches, and livers, and bowels, and kidneys, and what not. A pretty story this of an angel (what securible?) sitting on a big rock! I dare not say how foolish and insane these poor women would be thought to-day by our Churches and Matthew seems, then, to assert one angel sitting!

shining garments. Here our modern critics would remind us of Falstaff's 'men in buckram.' First, an angel sitting outside on the rock; next, a young man sitting outside the tound; now, two men, standing inside, the tound; now, two men, standing inside.

Luke, or the unknown author of the Acts, states with shiping convents! How would a proper Mat.

SELECTIONS.

Deased! A modern critical savant even now whispers in my ear, what kind of stuff I suppose their white garments were made of; and who cut and made them up! 'Clothes don't grow, you know, in any climes we know of. Clothes imply matter, tailors, washwomen, and soap; clothes'-lines, clothes'-presses, bureaus, and drawers, and nee object of the writer being, not to discredit the story of the writer being, not to discredit the story of the writer being, not to discredit the story of the writer being, not to discredit the story of the writer being, not to discredit the story of the writer being, not to discredit the story of the writer being, not to discredit the story of the writer being, not to discredit the story of the writer being, not to discredit the story of the writer being, not to discredit the story of the writer being, not to discredit the story of the writer being that our synagogue and our institute know nothing about.'

many discrepances and difficulties are are found so ingeniously, and, it is affirmed, so fatally, in regard to the entire class of spiritual phenomena in our own day. These phenomena Pres. Mahan says are the effects of the 'odylic force'!—but those recorded in the Bible are to be accepted as of spiritual origin!

THE RESURRECTION OP CHRIST.

BY CHARLES CRAGIN, M. D.

John, who was an eye-witness, says Mary saw nobody and no body: that she ran and told Peter and John; that they ran; they saw the stone folled away (did not see the angel sitting on it, with his lightning-like face); went into the tomb one after the other; did not see the young man sitting there, nor the two men standing there, both in conspicuous white dresses; they went home; and after they were gone, Mary, stooping down and looking in, saw two engels sitting inside, one at the head and the other at the feet where the body had lain, and clothed in white.

Not, one angel silling upon the rock; not, on

young man sitting inside; not, two men standing in-side; but Mary saw nobody at first; neither did Peter nor John; but afterward she saw two angels

learned critic says he is willing to let this go to the jury without a word. He says, 'If one out of the twelve can believe the physical resur-rection of a dead man upon such testimony as this, the other eleven would petition the court for a

writ de lunatico inquirendo, and they would take care of the poor fellow in Doctor Bell's Asylum.'
4th. What did the men or angels say?
Matthew says, the angel told them not to fear: that Jesus was risen and not there: that he would go before, and show himself unto his disciples in Galilee.

Mark says the same thing.

Luke says, the two men told them he was not there; that he had risen as he had before told them, while in Galike, it would happen to him.

John says, that the two angels asked Mary why she wept !

same ingenious as well as inge The same ingenious as well as ingenuous critic asks me here again about this angel; this glittering phantasm; this intangible, shining abstraction, sitting on the rock, so large and so solid, with his white garments, made nowhere, out of moonshine, by nobody: 'How could he speak, and make these women hear the words! You don't suppose he has a real, substantial body, do you, with tongue, and teeth, and palate, and glottis, and epiglottis, and epoglaty yocalis, and traches and epiglottis, and chorda vocalis, and trachea and lungs, and midriff, and muscles over his ribs Do you suppose any of his teeth were decayed, and that said abstraction ever had the toothache. Was this his regular, every-day body, or only his Sunday one, assumed for the occasion! And i so, where did he drop it, and what became of it when he disappeared! Did anybody find one! Our museums are empty of any such curiosities, and I have never seen in any orthodox anatomy the dissection of any such corpus derelict.' Another friend, a shrewd lawyer, points out that, acording to the first two witnesses, the disciples were commanded to go to Galilee, and that there lesus promised to show himself unto them; while Luke says they were commanded to 'tarry in Jerusalem,' and that there alone, and in its close vicinity, he appeared to them; and that the fourth witness says the angels said nothing about this; I am afraid your four witnesses will not com-

mand much credit with our modern authorities, who do not like to give full credence to persons who directly contradict each other."

* Go into Galilee; there shalt ye see him.

* Tarry at Jerusalem, there alone they saw him.

5th. When, where, and by whom was Jesus seen! Matthew says, as the two Marys were going to tell the disciples what they had seen and ing to tell the disciples what they had seen and heard from the angel on the rock, 'Behold, Jesus met them, saying, All hail! And they came and held him by the feet, and worshipped him. Then said Jesus unto them, Be not afraid; go, tell my brethren that they go into Galilee, and there they shall see me. Then the eleven disciples went away into Galilee, into a mountain where Jesus had appointed them. And when they saw him, they worshipped him; but some doubted.'

Mark says, 'Jesus appeared first to Mary Magda-ene, out of whom he had cast seven devils.' She went and told them that she had been with him, as they mourned and wept.' But they did not believe her. Afterward, he appeared in another form unto two of them, as they walked, and went into the country. And they went and told it unto the residue; neither believed they them.

Afterward, he appeared unto the eleven, as they sat at meat, and upbraided them with their unbelief and hurdness of heart, because they believed not them which had seen him after he was risen. And he said unto them, Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature. He that believeth, and is baptized, Mary Magdalene came early, when it was yet dark, unto the sepulchre, and seeth the stone taken away from the sepulchre. Then she runneth and cometh to Simon Peter, and to the other disciple whom Jesus loved, and saith unto them—They have taken away the Lord out of the sepulchre, and we know not where they have laid him. Peter therefore shall be saved : but he that believeth not shall be

Luke has a different account. He says the men ' returned from the sepulchre, and told all these things unto the eleven, and to all the resi their words seemed to them as idle tales, and the believed them not;' that Peter then saw and looked

Here we have the testimonies of the four witnesses. Let us imagine it occurred last week in New York city, and now, for the first time, spread before the learned and pious world. Let us try and imagine the rigid cross-examination they and imagine the rigid cross-examination they would be subjected to by the Church and Mechanic Institutes! What barmony would they demand! Institutes! What barmony would they demand! Known of them in the breaking of bread. And as How microscopic the eyes which would scrutinize every item of the story!

The stone was 'very large.' It is quite proba-

would be thought to-day by our Churches and Academies of Science!

Matthew seems, then, to assert one angel sitting on this very large rock out of the tomb.

Mark says, they saw a young man sitting in the fomb on the right side, in a long white garment.

A young man sitting inside! Not exactly the same as Matthew, I fear, our modern skeptics would decidedly hint. Who was this young man in such a peculiar garment! Was it a man at all!

Do you suppose it was the same person Matthew called an angel! And are angels men? Men are human bodies, and angels are shining, compty abstractions! Here is a pretty story for these women to bring us Rabbis of the people.

Luke says, the men stood there, inside, with hining garments. Tiberius, and conversed with them, and gave them

inside the toush; now, two men, standing inside, inside, that toush; now, two men, standing inside, the unknown author of the Acts, states with shining garments! How would a pious Muttison; learned and yet unsophisticated doctors of medicine at Buffalo; high priests, too, and ralers manded them not to depart from Jerusalem till they in our synagogues;—how would they curl their had secreed the Holy Ghost. According to Matthew, knowing lips at these trivialities, upon which was based the most stupendous fact the earth has wit-

from them all.

Now, as to time, and the other circuit Now, as to time, and the other circumstances when he first met those who first saw him.

Matthew says it was when the two Marys were running to tell his disciples.

Mark says nothing of the circumstances, but that he afterward appeared to two of the disciples as they walked; and after that to the eleven, when he was received up into he was

as they walked; and after that to the eleven, when he was received up into heaven. Luke says the women came and told of seeing the tomb empty and the angels; but not that they saw Jesus; that he appeared that day first to the two disciples walking to Emmaus; next that even-ing, to the eleven in Jerusalem, and that was all; for the same night be was received up into heaven. ing, to the eleven in Jerusalem, and that was all; for the same night he was received up into heaven. (See chap. 24, ver. 13, 36—50.)

John says it was by the tomb in the garden; next, that evening, to the disciples in Jerusalem; next, about eight days after, to the same with Thomas; and fourthly, to them all by the sea of Tiberius.

Luke, or the author of the Acts, says he was seen

of his disciples for forty days before he was received Paul, lastly, in 1st Cor. 15; 5, 6, 7, 8, says he

John says, to Mary Magdalene; then, to the eleven in the city: eight days after, to the same with Thomas; and fourthly and finally, to them all by the sea of Tiberius. Paul differs from them all, as to where he was seen by the disciples. Matthew makes it alone in the mountain in Galilee. Mark and Luke and John say that it was alone in Jerusalem and its immediate vicinity; except that John says that the third time he was seen by his disciples, was by the sea of Tiberius.

Mark and Luke and John say that it was alone in Jerusalem and its immediate vicinity; except that John says that the third time he was seen by his disciples, was by the sea of Tiberius.

Again as to what he did: According to Matthew, he went at once to Galilee, where he commanded his disciples to follow him. There he was seen by them, 'though some' even of them 'doubted.' Nothing is said of aught else, or of his ascension.

Here my scientific scribe, a worthy person in high repute in his synagogue, asks, 'Why or how any that knew him should or could doubt, if it was simply his inanimate body raised to life and capable of eating and digesting real, and he scientific scribe, a worthy person in makerial, broiled fish and honey-comb! Had he changed so much that his intimate friends did not know him! If so, how do we know they were not, after all, mistaken! Did he travel there from the city without clothes, as he had left them in the tomb! If not, where did he get them? I shall refer the ex-cellent scribe to our professors of matter-of-fact

cellent scribe to our professors of matter-of-fact science, to satisfy the reasonable questions of my material friend. I am not aware of any material philosophy that solves the peculiar difficulty. Mark says, read what he says about his appearing in another form to the two; and then how he upbraided the eleven, because they did not believe Mary Magdalene, 'out of whom he had cast seven devils,' nor the two who had seen him in another form.

form.

My learned and truly respectable friend, the scribe, cannot comprehend wuy they deserved this severe rebuke. What! Believe that a dead man was alive, and walking about, and even talking, in was alive, and waiking about, and even taking, in the face of all our science, founded on the universal experience of all sensible men for ages! And on what scientific testimony and proof! Why, merely on the report of this poor woman, who was notoriously mad, or much worse; or on the witness, beside, of two men, one of whom was Peter, whose character for truth was not at the postioning time the for truth was not, at that particular time, the most desirable for scientific accuracy with those who wished good testimony to the facts they were called upon to believe! I tell you it is IMBECILE to believe on the testimony of ten thousand men, no matter what their character for intelligence, virtue and sanity, facts that contradict all our solid sci-. I tell you all things are sheer humbuge or erazings, that our material philosophy does not explain and make plain as the " multiplication table. I have not a word in justification of the up-braiding bestowed by Jesus upon his unbelieving disciples. I refer my friend to Professors Page

there, by rising up through the atmosphere, carrying within it that broiled fish and honey-comb!! My dear sir, the testimony of the world could not convince me of such an absurdity! These witnesses ought to be charitably put under my friend Dr.

I really do not see what the current philosophy

John says, he came into the midst of his disciples when the doors were shut; spoke to them audity: showed them his wounds; appeared again, eight days after to them, with Thomas, through the closed doors, and convinced them of his personal separation.

Matthew does not say; neither does Mark. Luke says he ascended to heaven Sunday night. (See chap. 14, verses 13, 36, 49, 50 and 51.) John does not say; but it was after eight days had passed. The author of Acts says, for forty days. My friend does not think they entirely agree. I am sorry, for I really cannot reconcile these facts, which yet must be all true.

7th. Where did the ascension into heaven finally take place!
Matthew declares, in Galilee. Mark seems to point out Jerusalem. Loke declares it was at Be-thany. John says nothing about it. The author of Acts says, from Mount Olivet. (Chap. 1, verses 4, 9 and 12.)

In my attempt thus to be more precise in my creed as to the resurrection of Jesus, I cannot say that these parts that make up the great whole are very harmonious and satisfactory: He ascended in Galilee; he ascended at Jerusalem; he ascended at Bethany; he ascended at Mount Olivet. All these points are well established, and equally to be accommodated in the Credo.

There is yet another witness to the fact that Je-There is yet another witness to the fact that his sus was alive and seen upon earth, and that his voice was heard for some years after this. In Acts 9: 13—16 is a very remarkable account of the sudden conversion of Paul. The same strong facts are related by Paul himself in chapters twen ty-two and twenty-six. I commend them to the careful consideration of our modern learned, pious

Mark says he appeared to Mary Magdalene first.

Luke says he first appeared to Simon and another disciple, as they were walking to Emmaus. John says he first appeared to Mary Magdalene. Matthew, Mark and John nearly agree. Luke differs thew, Mark and John nearly agree. Luke differs them, Mark and John nearly agree. Luke differs them, Mark and John nearly agree. Luke differs the men which journeyed with him stood speechloss. hearing the voice, but seeing no one. Chap. 22: 9, 'And they that were with me saw interesting the back and were afraid, but they have dead the high and were afraid, but they have a fraid.

Chap. 22: 9, 'And they that were with me saw indeed the high, and were afraid; but they heard not the voice of him that spoke unto me.'

That, my learned and candid friend, the Professor, is pleased to call a remarkably happy coincidence of testimony. Both of those statements are infallibly true and to be cordially believed; but such coincidence in testimony as to any fact that did not happen eighteen centuries ago, but last week, would dissolve the facts so authenticated in the most incredible folly. Let us be consistent.

dissolve the facts so authenticated in the lible folly. Let us be consistent.

Thus have I critically gone over the testimony upon the validity of which are based all the hopes of a life after death to so large a portion of the life after death to so large a Matthew with civilized world. I have compared Matthew Luke, and Mark with John. I have not dis or misrepresented; but, wishing in truth to believe something more particular as to the fact of Christ' resurrection, behold the result! Granting tha every word in our common Bibles is to be received as the eternal truth of God, as it appears in natural sense of the letter, I have, I think, firmly established the following additional articles, to be received into Church creed with implicit faith:

I believe that the two Marys came first to the omb. I believe that the two Marys, Joanna and the tomb. I believe that the two Marys, Jonna and the other women were the first. I believe that the two Marys and Salome were the first. I believe that Mary Magdalene came the first. was first seen of Peter or Cephas; next of the twelve (as Judas was gone, there were only the eleven); next of over fire hundred at once (of which wonderful thing there is nothing said by any one else); next of James (mentioned in the last Gospel of the Hebrews); and finally of all the apostles; is all five times; and not having said. the apostles; in all five times; and not having said of the appearance to the woman or Mary, which, added, makes six in all.

Matthew says, to the women as they were going to tell the disciples, and again to the eleven in Gallies. I believe there were two angels sitting inside. the disciples, and again to the eleven in the disciples to go into Galilee to meet the risen Jesus. I believe the angels commanded them nally to the eleven at meat. Mark says, to Mary Magdalene, to the finally to the eleven at meat.

Luke says, to the two, then to the eleven: and that, finally, he ascended to heaven the same night; while he says in Acts he continued to be seen for form Mount Olivet. I believe he ascended within twendown to the says in Acts he continued to be seen for form Mount Olivet. I believe he ascended within twendown to the says in Acts he continued to be seen for form Mount Olivet. I believe he ascended within twendown to the says in Acts he continued to be seen for form Mount Olivet. I believe he ascended within twendown to the says in Acts he continued to be seen for form Mount Olivet. I believe he ascended from Mount Olivet.

ish. I believe he was seen once only by his disciples, and once by the women. I believe he was seen once by Mary Magdalene, and twice afterward by his disciples. I believe he was seen by his disciples, and hy no one else. I believe he was seen once by Mary Magdalene, and three times afterward by his disciples. I believe he was seen five times by his disciples, and several times by Paul, several years after. I believe that, when he first

appeared to Paul, the men who were traveling with him heard his voice, but did not see him. I believe that these men did not hear his voice, but that they saw him.

This is the revised creed as to the minutie. earnestly commend to those who are dissatisfied with the loose and vague generalities of the common

articles of belief.

I have omitted many things equally true. Space, which I have already so trespassed upon, is wanting to point them out particularly. If it is good to read the Bible, then the more carefully and minutely it is read and studied, the

Protestants know all this truth. etter. What is proved, then, to the candid mind by the four Gospel histories as to the resurrection

Tomy mind it is evident that his disciples really believed that his physical body disappeared from the tomb; that Jesus was seen as a real, living person after his death. I believe he rose with a real spiritual body; as Peter says in his first epistle: 3, 18, 'being put to death in (or as to) flesh. but made alive again in (or as to) spirit; indicating not a fleshly but a spiritual revivification. Thanatothei men sarki, zoopoietheis de pneum ti.' as it is in the Greek

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF NEW YORK WATERING PLACES.

The following extract is taken from an editorial article in the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer, which purports to be edited and published by one John W. Syme.

The passage which we quote will be enough to

satisfy the most careless reader, that when the writer of it sleeps alone, he lies down with a very uncomfortable bedfellow: — We have no idea that a single Southerner will,

after the lapse of a few years, be found spending his money at northern watering places and hotels, and Henry.

Luke mentions his walking some distance, and conversing with his two disciples, though they did not know him; that he v mished out of their sight.

Columbia. Washington, Richmond, Petersburg. just as their eyes were opened; that he suddenly and a dozen other points, he can go upon the they supposed they saw a spirit or ghost; that he corrected their mistake by making them feel his flesh and bones; and by cating real, substantial, not spiritual, broiled fish and honey-comb, and that that same night he ascended into heaven. I cannot venture to depict the withering contempt with which my learned and worthy friend asked if I had no more proper and philosophical conception of heaven, than a belief of this story would indicate! Heaven, which has no relation to we feel a satisfaction that we cannot easily express in contemplating the North as everything and the South respectively. space or the predicates of gross matter, which is no in contemplating the proud results to which i where in space! That flesh and bones' should ascend will lead. 'In the light of the daily developments which

In the light of the daily developments which we are witnessing, we feel authorized to believe that the passion for northern indulgencies, which has been so detrimental to our own concerns, is fast subsiding. Virginia and the whole South are beginning to see, in its broad nakedness, the folly and infatuation of the past, and are pursuing the proper course to arrest and extinguish the evil. can do with these facts. I, too, respectfully refer them to the Doctor's consideration.

John says, he came into the midst of his discireally experience in any of these fashionable Northern summer establishments! He cannot take his own servants to attend upon him and his fam sight days after to them, with Thomas, through the closed doors, and convinced them of his personal identity by the most tangible and sensuous proof; that he afterwards, at the sea of Tiberius, was seen on the shore by his disciples: spoke to them; gave them fish and bread; and, finally, conversed for some time with Peter.

I commend these statements, with those made by Luke of a still more inexplicable character, to our scientific associations and the learned, scrutinizing and skeptical Professors therein. They can accept this on the single authority of John, and base thereon the hope of immortality; and yet deny, and refuse to witness for themselves, similar phenomena, testified to by thousands of well known, sane, virtuous and intelligent men, their neighbors, and complacently pity their silly nonsense and their evidently disordered brains. Proh Pudor! What a jewel is consistency! on their evidently disordered brains. Prob Pudor! toms and tastes, all differ essentially from those of the bis own sunny land. There is a continual whirl of vapid, soulless gaiety, so called, in which he is engulfed—one vast scene of selfishness and snob-bishness, enough to chill and disgust every generous bason—enough to sicken the sensibilities of every true-hearted, right-thinking Southerner. If Mr. Syme and his friends have such a bad

If Mr. Syme and his friends have such a bad time when they come among us, they had better stay away; there can be no doubt about that. If they cannot eat from a plate handed to them by an imported white waiter: if they always have a feeling of constraint when thrown into the society of ladies and gentlemen; if they are driven to thieves, pickpockets and ruffians for congenial com-panionship: if their manners and tastes are such as to be remarked upon for their strangeness, and, in fine, if they are engulfed in a continual whirl of vapid, soulless gaiety, why, we say, under such of vapid, soulless gaiety, why, we say, under such circumstances, in Heaven's name, Mr. Syme, stay in Petersburg—any where; do not come here. As you say, Mr. Syme, that assortment of character is always complete at our fashionable watering-places, and we thank you for discouraging any addition to their number.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

Mrs. C. M. Clark, a lady of some literary

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tooked for.) Her Ne Plus Citta, for renovangue complexion, removing freekles, &c., is fast commedia taelf to favor. For all her compounds and their splication she warrants satisfaction, or demands no psy.

Ladies can be waited on at their own residence, a at her room, which will be open from 8, A. M., to 1,

P. M. She has numerous recommendations from the fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and elsewise, which are the recent to those who design. which can be seen by those who desire Boston, May 13.

BOSTON TRECOTHIC

Calisthenic Academy & Gymnasium, FOR LADIES, MISSES, GENTLEMEN AND BOTS, TRECOTHIC HALL,

Corner of Boylston and Trem DROFESSOR STEWART respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Boston, that he has opened his Gymnasium in the above splendid hall, which, for cappaciousness and convenience, is not surpassed by any other establishment of the kind in the United State. An elegant Piano Forte is placed in the room, for the use of Lady patrons.

TERMS MADE KNOWN AT THE HALL. Hours for Ladies, from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 4, P. M., every day.

Hours for Gentlemen, from sunrise until 10, A.M. and from 4, P. M., until 10, P. M.

MOTORPATHY. DR. H. HALSTEAD, the present proprietor of Round Hill Motorpathic Water Cure, at N Round Hill Motorpathic Water Cure, at Nethampton, Mass, formerly of Rochester, New York, will known for his success in the cure of chronic disease, especially those inxident to Woman, will be at the Revere House, Boston, on Monday, the 19th of Mach. He and his wife will remain until Saturday, the 5th They will be heaven, to receive calls from their friends. They will be happy to receive calls from their free and those who wish to consult the Dr. professionally to enquire into the merits of his new system of treat diseases, without mechanical appliances, or any of it usual remedial means. Dr. H. most positively seen from past experience that he can cure the worst cases of the confidence of the confidenc from past experience that he can cure the worst ease?

Prolapsus Uleri and kindred diseases; for which Motorpathy is the only quick, efficient and reliable rund;
So confident is he of success in every case, having care some thousands without a failure, that he is willing a enter into an agreement to board, lodge and treat ite patient, without charge, if he fails to perform according to agreement. He has treated within the past year, some fifteen hundred cases at his institution; which some fifteen hundred cases at his institution; though by far the largest institution for the sick country, has been found wholly inadequate for the though by far the largest institution and country, has been found wholly inadequate for the a commodation of invalids seeking admission. He is adding to his already 300 feet front, a large four situation. His is building. His bathing-rooms occupy 150 by 40 for Motorpathy is particularly adapted to the cut Chronic Diseases of either sex, and it is the only situal restorer of the constitution, from the effects of sipation, indulgence and over-exertion. Many far of disease heretofore considered unmanageable are of by its aid. Inhalation for lungs and throat disease long been practiced at this Institution. The second

long been practiced at this Institution. The sell attending it has induced others to make it a st Consultations, [hours from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., without charge. His work on Motorpathy will be set work on the receipt of ten per without charge. His work on Motorpathy will be sel postage free to any address, on the receipt of ten post age stamps; or it can be had of him at 25 cents.

References:

Rev. Dr. Cleveland, Northampton; Captain Williams, Sangd Howes, and E. M. Baker, South Boston; Mrs. Sangd Dana, Bulfinch Place, Boston; Rev. Nathaniel Ball, Dorchester, and Hon. C. C. Dyer, Hanover, Mas.; Hon. F. Cushing, and Lady Frankfort, and H. Bardt, Hon. F. Cushing, and Lady Frankfort, and H. Bardt, Waterville, Me. A. G. Dana, M.D., Brandon, V.; J. Waterville, Me. A. G. Dana, M.D., Brandon, V.; J. Be Treadwell, St. Nicholas's Hotel; Joseph S. Taylor, Stewart's Store, Broadway, New York; and Pressor George Bush, Editor N. C. Re ository, Broallys, New York.

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